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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, NEW YORK AREA—PART III

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

MAY 3 AND 4, 1955

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

(Index in Part IV of these hearings)



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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) if the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 84TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 5, 1955

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

- (q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

- (a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, NEW YORK AREA—PART III

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1955

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEARING

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a. m. in the caucus room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Edwin E. Willis, presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Edwin E. Willis (presiding), and Gordon H. Scherer.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, counsel, and George C. Williams, investigator.

Mr. WILLIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

Let the record show that Hon. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, pursuant to the provisions of law establishing the committee, has duly appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Morgan M. Moulder, of Missouri as chairman, Mr. Gordon H. Scherer, of Ohio, together with myself, Edwin E. Willis of Louisiana, for the purposes of this hearing.

Mr. Moulder is temporarily delayed but will soon be presiding.

Under the rules of the committee, two being present, a quorum is established.

The committee will hear today Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt, detective of the New York City Police Department, who was an undercover operative for the New York Police Department from April 1943 until November 1951, during which time she was assigned to several different Communist Party groups within the New York area.

The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain what knowledge she has of the extent, character, and observation of Communist Party activities within the areas to which she was assigned.

Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Tavenner?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

Are you Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I am, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you rise and be sworn, please.

Mr. WILLIS. Do you solemnly swear the evidence you are about to give before the committee will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MILDRED BLAUVELT

Mr. TAVENNER. Where were you born?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is noted that you are not accompanied by counsel.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is the practice of the committee to advise a witness that they are entitled to counsel and may consult counsel at any time they desire.

What is your occupation, Mrs. Blauvelt?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I am a detective with the New York City Police Department.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long have you been engaged as a detective with the Police Department of the city of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was appointed to the New York City Police Department December 7, 1942.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you still so employed?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I am.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, what your formal educational training was prior to acceptance of your position with the police department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was a graduate of one of the New York City high schools and I attended Pace Institute, now called Pace College.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you held any positions of employment other than that of detective for the Police Department of the City of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Prior to my appointment to the New York City Police Department I was employed by several companies in the capacity of stenographer or secretary.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the general nature of your preparation for the assignment about which I am going to ask you; the special assignment within the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. When I was appointed to the New York City Police Department I first had to attend the police academy for training for a period of 2 or 3 months.

Following that period of training, I was then assigned by the New York City Police Department to become an undercover operative in the Communist Party. I did gain entry into the party in April of 1943 and I remained in the Communist Party until November of 1951, when I was expelled. That period in between of course covers approximately 9 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. Over this period of approximately 9 years were you required to serve in different clubs of the Communist Party or was this entire period of time spent in one group or club of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, when I first gained entrance into the Communist Party in April 1943, I was in the 9th A. D. Club in the upper West Side of Manhattan, and I was in that club about 5 or 6 months. I was expelled from it formally in September 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask you about the circumstances of that expulsion a little later.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Then I was under orders from the New York City Police Department to regain entry into the Communist Party. Therefore, I attempted to do so and in April of 1944 I joined the Flatbush Club in the Flatbush section of the Brooklyn Communist Party. And when the Flatbush Club underwent a reorganization in January of 1946 I was placed in a club called the Parkside Club, also in the Flatbush section, and when that club underwent a reorganization—

Mr. WILLIS. Were you placed in the third club by the police department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was in the Communist Party at that time and this was just a matter of routine on the part of the Communist Party to place me in these clubs. It was a matter of transfer.

Mr. WILLIS. Did the Communist Party place you in the third club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

The Parkside Club underwent reorganization in June 1946 and I was placed in the Lincoln Road Club and then from the Lincoln Road Club I was transferred in June of 1947 to the Jay-Smith Club in the Boro Hall section of the Brooklyn Communist Party, and remained in that particular club until my formal expulsion from the Communist Party in November 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. During this period of time how much of your day was usually spent in connection with your Communist Party work?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. A very great deal of it. Meetings were held in the evenings and I attended over the course of a period of time; executive meetings which probably would be held on Monday evenings; membership meetings on Tuesday evenings; section meetings on Wednesday evenings; contact with party members or attendance at other county meetings or other rallies during the rest of the week; and mobilizations for canvassing for the Worker on Saturdays and Sundays; and my time also had to be spent in reporting all of these for the files of the New York City Police Department. So a great deal of my time was spent in this activity during the period of the 9 years.

Mr. TAVENNER. How did you prepare your reports to the New York City Police Department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, immediately upon arriving home from a meeting I would have to write the reports and have them ready for the police department. It was a matter of compiling the information as soon as possible after the meeting was held.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you preserve copies of the reports you made to the police department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; copies are in the files of the New York City Police Department.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you under subpoena to appear here and testify?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you asked by the staff of this committee in preparation for your testimony here, to make a study of the reports or copies of the reports which you had made to the New York City Police Department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you made a thorough and complete study of your files?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I have made as thorough and complete a study as I possibly could, due to the pressure of time. I have spent a good

deal of time in the preparation of material to be presented to you. It has taken about 2 months to compile the material.

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore, your testimony before the committee today is based upon your own reports which you made at the time of the incidents?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, that is correct; reports that are now official reports in the files of the New York City Police Department.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe, Mrs. Blauvelt, that you received a signal honor as a result of the services you rendered in this undercover capacity. Our information is that you received a police department citation for exceptional merit which is an award given for an act of bravery, intelligently performed involving risk of life. Did you receive such an award?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you the only woman who has received such an award from the police department of the city of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was the first one to receive it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what official positions you held in the various groups to which you were assigned by the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. When I was in the Ninth A. D. Club I was made a group captain, which meant that several of the members of the Ninth A. D. Club were placed in my supervision.

I was to visit them, inform them of meetings, tell them about party activities, attempt to activize them in party activities, collect their dues.

When I was in the Parkside Club I was made chairman of the fund drive committee being conducted for the party in 1946.

In the Lincoln Road Club I was its financial secretary for a period of about 2 months, then I became its press director, and in the Jay-Smith Club I was its financial secretary for the entire duration of my membership in the club, plus acting as organizer at certain times, and as membership director at other times.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did your duties require your attendance at the section or county meetings of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. At section levels; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. On section levels?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the period of time you held these positions in the party, were you required by the Communist Party to engage in any special course of training for your work?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean required by the Communist Party to engage in such training?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. When I first became a member of the party, as a member of the Ninth A. D. Club they sent me to the Workers School of New York City. They told me they were sending me there on a scholarship. I did not have to pay my own way. They were paying it for me. I went there for a period of a couple of months. Then in the Flatbush Club a class was conducted in the fundamentals of Marxism given by Abe Feingold, the educational director of the club, and I was requested to attend that class as a new member of the party.

I did receive some very formal education by being selected to attend a county training class in 1948 and a regional training class in 1950 and if you would like any of the details regarding those classes, I could give them to you. They were selected groups of the members of the party.

These classes were considered to be cadres. The intent was to train the people selected for these classes for party leadership.

Mr. TAVENNER. This would be a good place to explain that.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, for instance in the 1948 class which was a county training class, Bernie Frank was the instructor. The regional training class which was held in 1950 was held in the home of Gert Levine, at 1343 45th Street. And the instructors in that class were Joseph Bell, Ben Davis, Bea Sacks, and Harry Oacher. It may also be spelled O-n-c-h-e-r.

Mr. TAVENNER. You mentioned the name of Ben Davis. Is that the Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., who was elected councilman for the city of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No. Ben Davis was one of the important functionaries in the Brooklyn Communist Party, a member of the regional group of which my Boro Hall section was a part, regional director for a while and also one of the functionaries on the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party.

These courses ran for 5 or 6 weeks and each ran 3 nights a week. At the beginning of the 1948 class, the county training class, we were addressed by Margaret Krumbein, who was also known as Margaret Cowl, who was a member of the county committee assigned to this particular work of organizing classes or cadres for training. She explained that this class or school, in her own words, was a cadre and was being conducted by the county committee for the purpose of training certain members in Marxist theory in the light of present-day issues.

Bernie Frank, the instructor, stated that the goal of this cadre was to develop forces for party leadership in the important struggles facing the party through the study of Marxist theory, and its application to party activity, and it was necessary to develop leadership in the party so that the party through its activity could mold the opinion of the people and give impetus to mass movements.

This was the general explanation that was given to us in this class before it started.

The course of study was on the nature of capitalism, capitalist crises, imperialism and monopoly capital, imperialism and war, fascism and struggle for democracy, the Negro question, strategy and tactics, policies and program of the party, organization of the party.

The material to be studied was: Political Economy, by Leontiev; Imperialism, by Lenin; State and Revolution, by Lenin; Foundations of Leninism, by Stalin; Report to the Seventh World Congress, by Dimitrov; Wieden's Notes on the National Question; Bob Thompson's Questions and Answers on the Negro Question; Ben Davis' Path to Negro Liberation; and a Marxist study guide which was entitled, "Theory and Practice of Communism."

The Daily Worker was included in the material; Political Affairs was included in the material; and Foster's Report to the National Committee Meeting of February 3 to 5, 1948, was included.

In addition to which an educational pamphlet called Clarity, issued by the educational department of the New York State Communist Party, was included in that material.

The regional training class followed practically the same course of study, and I don't know whether you want me to go into that or not. If you do, I will do so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; first, in a general way, please. It may be we will want to hear it in detail.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The regional training class was conducted by the particular region of which my section was a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe we should have it in detail.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The topics covered were Basic Principles of Political Economy; the Features and Contradictions of Capitalism; Features of Socialism; Imperialism as a Stage of Capitalism; Imperialism and Its Contradictions; White Chauvinism; Vanguard Role of the Party; Concentration as a Leninist; Method of Work; Opportunism! United Front; Communist Vigilance; and the material used was practically the same.

It was Lenin's Imperialism; Stalin's Foundations of Leninism; Foster's Twilight of World Capitalism; Anna Rochester's Nature of Capitalism; History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and some issues of Political Affairs.

Joseph Starobin's pamphlet Should the Americans Back the Marshall Plan; Harry Haywood's book on Negro Liberation; Stalin's Marxism and the National Question; and Pettis Perry's report, Press Forward the Struggle Against White Chauvinism.

Ben Davis' report on the Negro People in the Fight for Peace and Freedom; and Thirty Years of the Communist Party in the U. S. A.

Gilbert Green's Need for Strengthening Communist Vigilance, which appeared in the May 1950 issue of Political Affairs.

I think probably there might be one session which would be of interest to you in this particular class, which was held on May 2, 1950. Bea Sacks, who was the organizer of the Boro Hall section, and also a member of the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party, made the point that according to Lenin concentration work meant that the party must conduct its activities among the workers in basic industries because it was there that the most exploited and oppressed workers in the capitalist system could be found, and it was easier to reach them and influence them in the shops.

She told the comrades that the main concentration work of the party in Brooklyn was among the longshoremen, that transit was also one of the chief concentrations, and that the party had recently started concentration activity among domestic workers. Metals was another concentration in which the party was interested.

It was at the last session of the class held May 4, 1950, that Margaret Krumbein, who had the job of organizing these cadre groups, told the comrades that the purpose was to train the comrades to do better work in their clubs, that they expected them to return to their party clubs and really assume the role of leadership after these particular classes were held.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you stated that your membership began in 1943?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, that is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you continue, please, with the circumstances under which you became a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I had to gain entrance into the party and I discovered that the Ninth A. D. had advertised some forums in the Daily Worker, so I attended one of these forums and, of course, as soon as I appeared at it, I was recognized as a newcomer and was approached with the invitation to come back to further forums. Frank Asher, the executive secretary of the Ninth A. D. Club at that time, invited me to attend a meeting, which I did. And following that meeting he asked me to come to a meeting which was being held on April 4, 1943, in the home of Fan Fundler, which I did, and at which time I formally joined the Communist Party.

Mr. SCHERER. What year was that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated you were recruited as a result of your having attended certain forums. Did you preserve an advertisement of the forums that you attended?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of an advertisement of a forum. Did you attend the forums appearing in this advertisement?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I did. There are 2 forums, 1 on March 11 and another on March 25, 1943, which I attended before my entrance into the Communist Party.

The other two forums, one on April 8 and another on April 22, 1943, I attended after I had become a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 1," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 1

FOUR FORUMS FOR VICTORY

THURSDAYS AT 8:30 P. M.

March 11: America Answers Nazi Slaughters in Europe

Symposium—Speakers: Rev. Ethelred Brown, Max Felshin, and Abraham Chapman. Morning Freiheit.

March 25: Discrimination Cripples Manpower.

Speaker: Cyril Philip, Negro Communist Leader.

April 8: Zionism and Palestine. A New Approach.

Speaker: David Goldway, State educational director, Communist Party.

April 22: Anti-Semitism Is Treason—Make It a Crime.

Speakers: Rev. James Robinson, and Isidore Begun.

At the Hotel Newton, 2528 Broadway, at 93d Street, New York. Auspices: 9th A. D. Club of the Communist Party.

Subscription: Series of 4 lectures, 75 cents, single, 25 cents.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you issued a Communist Party card on joining the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I was.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a number of cards and ask you to identify them, please. Will you state what they are?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. These are the membership cards which were issued to me noting my membership in the Communist Party for the years 1943 to 1948 inclusive. The card that I was given for 1944 is in the name of the Communist Political Association. The last card which I received was the membership card for 1948. That was the last year that the party issued membership cards. They discontinued after that year, as a matter of security.

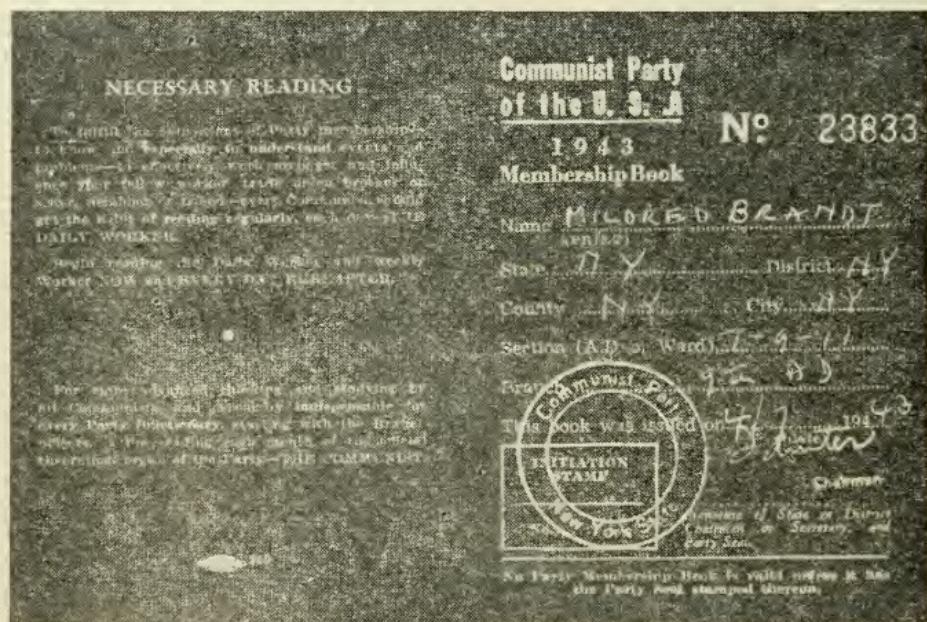
Mr. TAVENNER. What name did you use when you became a member of the Ninth A. D. Club of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In the Ninth A. D. Club I used the name of Mildred Brandt, and after I was expelled from the Ninth A. D. Club I had to assume another alias and I assumed the name of Sylvia Vogel, which was the name I was known by in the party from 1944 through 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to offer in evidence the first Communist Party card issued to you under the name of Mildred Brandt in 1943, and the last Communist Party card which was issued in 1948 to you under the name of Sylvia Vogel, and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibits Nos. 2 and 3" respectively, and that they be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

(The exhibits referred to are as follows:—)



BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 2

1943 MEMBERSHIP DUES				Place Additional Stamps on This Page	
January Dues	February Dues	March Dues	April DUES 50c Anti-Fascist Fund 10c	January	February
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	MARCH	APRIL
May	June	July	August	May	June
DUES 50c Anti-Fascist Fund 10c	DUES 50c Anti-Fascist Fund 10c	DUES 50c Anti-Fascist Fund 10c	DUES 50c Anti-Fascist Fund 10c	JULY	AUGUST
September Dues	October Dues	November Dues	December Dues	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

Place Dues and Assessment Stamps on This Page

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 2

1942 DUES ARREARS			
January Dues	February Dues	March Dues	April Dues
Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment

Place other stamps here

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 2

Blauvelt

3-3 5

P R E A M B L E

13

Constitution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

The Communist Party of the United States of America is a working class political party carrying forward today the traditions of Jefferson, Paine, Franklin, the Lincoln and the Declaration of Independence; it upholds the socialist ideals of democracy, the right of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and defends the United States Constitution against its reactionary enemies who would destroy democracy and all popular liberties. It is dedicated to defense of the immediate interests of workers, farmers, and all toilers against capitalist exploitation, and to preparation of the working class for its historic mission to unit and lead the American people to extend these democratic principles to their necessary and logical conclusions:

By establishing common ownership of the means of production, and the government of society by the exploited and剥削ed people, the realization of all exploitation of man by man, based upon nation and race by race, and thereby, the abolition of class division in society; that is, by the establishment of socialism, according to the scientific principles enunciated by the greatest teachers of mankind, Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, and existing in the Communist International and the People's Democracies, and the People's Republics of China and Mongolia. Under socialism there will be no longer a war, a world destruction of man.

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 2

1948 DUES

中華書局影印
新編全蜀王集

DUES
C.P.
U.S.A.
\$1.00

DUE 3
C.F.
U.S.A.
344

2000
C.P.
G. L. H.
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U.S.A.
44-20

G.P.
U.S.A.
240

1947 DUES

OCT. NOV. DEC.
INITIATION STAMP 1948 C.P.U.S.A.
National Convention ASSESSMENT \$1.20

卷之三

Income over \$5.00 per week _____ per mo.
 Income \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week _____ 34.00
 Income under \$25.00 per week _____ 36.00
 Unemployed _____ 36.00

Read the DAILY WORKER
and the WORKER
Read our Monthly Magazine
POLITICAL AGENDA

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 3

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARTY MEMBERS

To at all times loyally defend the interests of the working-class against the forces of fascism and reaction.

To fight against all forms of national oppression, discrimination and segregation, and all ideological influences and practices of "racial" theorists.

To fight for the full social, political and economic equality of the Negro people, for Negro and white unity.

To attend club meetings, read the Party press and literature, pay dues regularly and be active on behalf of the program and policies of the Party.

To participate in working out all policies and tasks of the club, and to regularly examine the execution of such policies.

To vote for all officers, committees and delegates, and be elected to any office or committee in accord with provisions of the Constitution.

To appeal any decision with which there is disagreement to the next higher body, carrying out the decision while appeal is pending.

To strive to master the program and policies of the Party, the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 3

MR. TAVENNER. I should like to have the privilege of making photostatic copies and returning the originals to the witness.

Mr. WILLIS. That procedure will be followed.

In the course of your work in the Communist Party, did you find it common or uncommon for members to use their own names or aliases for party reasons or for any other reasons?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I found both to be the case. There were many who used their own names, had no objection to using their own names, but there also were many who did use party names, as they were called.

There were known in the party by those party names. And they would use them in many instances to conceal their identity, their true identity for reasons of their own, probably for positions that they held or to the degree they might have been known by other people.

Mr. WILLIS. I suppose the Communist Party knew that that practice prevailed?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That would be known, I would say to most of the executive members of the club.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of the Ninth A. D. Club. What do the initials "A. D." represent?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Assembly district. The clubs usually were divided into geographical designations according to assembly districts, especially at that particular time. The Upper West Side section, had the 7th A. D. Club, 9th A. D. Club and 11th A. D. Club and I was a member of the Ninth A. D. Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you tell the committee the approximate numerical strength of the Ninth A. D. Club during the period of your membership?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I can't give you any exact figure on that because I was in the club too short a time and the membership in the light of numbers was not discussed. I would assume that there might have been at least 100 from the composition of the clubs at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please give us the names of the members of the Ninth A. D. Club, whom you can of your own knowledge identify as members of the Communist Party?

I would like to make this preliminary statement in regard to it. If, in the course of identifying members of that group you should name any person known to you to be a member of the Communist Party who, at any subsequent period of time was issued a license to teach that you so state if that is a fact; and if the license to teach was revoked or surrendered, that fact should also be stated.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In the Ninth A. D. Club I knew the following Communist Party members through having met them at party meetings. [Reading:]

Archie Abrams, 308 West 92d Street, New York City. I met him at the time that I joined the party in the home of Fan Fundler. At that time he told me he had joined the Communist Party in the days of the depression and he was waiting for his orders to go to Fort Monmouth, which came through the following day.

Ruth Abrams of 308 West 92d Street, New York City, was the financial secretary of the Ninth A. D. Club and also a member of the county committee. She later became executive secretary of the Ninth A. D. Club, one of the active members of the club.

Dorothy Ames, 467 Central Park West, New York City; I understood she changed her name from Abrams. She was one of the members placed in my group. In other words, I was her group captain. She did attend party meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. If any of the persons whom you are identifying as members with you in any group of the Communist Party are now being investigated by any investigative agency of the State or Federal Government, I suggest that your identification of those individuals be reserved for executive session.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. All right. [Reading:]

Michael Ames, 467 Central Park West, New York City. He attended meetings prior to his induction into the service.

Frank Asher, 425 Central Park West, New York City, who was the executive secretary of the club and took great interest in me when I first came into the Ninth A. D. Club insofar as his recruiting me into the party. He was also a member of the county committee and he became chairman of the club while I was there.

Steve Ballin was the industrial director of the club and a delegate to the county convention which was held at that time.

Ann Boylan attended some meetings. I remember one time she said her husband was in San Francisco doing organizing work. The implication was doing organizational work for the Communist Party; organizing in some connection or other. She didn't specify just what.

I think I would like to point out here there were two members in the Ninth A. D. Club who had been placed in my group as group captain, and when their names were given to me by Ruth Abrams, financial secretary of the club, she told me they never attended meetings, and I was to collect their dues from Frank Asher, the executive secretary. Frank Asher told me they had been members of the party 6 years prior to this time and had rejoined in February 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you collect the dues from them personally?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Not personally, no; I collected their dues from Frank Asher.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I suggest the identification of those two individuals be reserved for executive session.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I come across a name here that would fall into the category you just mentioned, of being investigated by one of the city departments.

Mr. TAVENNER. Please withhold the name for executive session.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

Fan Fundler, 143 West 96th Street, New York City. It was at her home I joined the Communist Party, April 4, 1943.

Bert Greene, whom I met at meetings.

Minna Horowitz, who was director of the party's press drive taking place at that time.

Rose Lurie, who told me she was a physiotherapist in some hospital. She is one of the comrades who took great interest in me when I first came into the Ninth A. D. Club and was actually credited with having recruited me into the party.

Pete Mendell was chairman of the club and a picture of Pete Mendell appears in the Daily Worker of June 11, 1943, under the name of Amen Dell.

Al Prago, who directed the Daily Worker fund drive. Al Prago had been designated as a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and subsequently I did see his name in catalogs of the Jefferson School of Social Science listed as an instructor with the notation that he was national commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at one time.

Bea G. Schutz, 130 West 97th Street, New York City, who was membership director of the Ninth A. D. Club. She did have a substitute license in the New York City school system, but it was surrendered.

Fauny Sheftman, 425 Central Park West, New York City. She was a member of my particular group. She told me she had a defense job, that she was a block captain in the air raid warden service and also served on the local draft board. I did succeed in collecting dues from her.

Joe Silver was legislative director of the club and he was a delegate to the county convention held at that time.

Rose Wallach of 315 West 98th Street, New York City. She was active in CDVO work and also was a delegate to the county convention held at that time.

Dorothy Weber, 9 West 97th Street, New York City, also known as Ryder, R-y-d-e-r which I believe was her maiden name. She wished to use the name of "White" in the party. She said she was a Civil Service worker. She was also in my group. She paid me dues and did attend meetings.

William Weinstone, who was connected with the Workers School of New York City. He was elected a delegate to the county convention that was held at that time.

Abraham Ziff, who became a new member of the club at about the time that I did.

I also knew Abraham Chapman as chairman of the Upper West Side section. He did attend a meeting at the Ninth A. D. Club.

David Goldway, of 467 Central Park West, New York City, spoke at one of the forums of the club.

Goldie Young, who was introduced to me as organizer of the section.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you four issues of the bulletin or periodical entitled "News of the Ninth." Will you examine them and state what they are, please?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. These are bulletins which were issued by the Ninth A. D. Club, which reported on the activities of the club and on meetings and also included announcements of future meetings, also little bits of information about the party members and forums that were being held.

Mr. TAVENNER. In referring to the names of the Communist Party members, is that a reference to the full names of the individuals, or merely the first name and last initial?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In most cases I would say that just the first names or the first names with a last initial was used.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know who edited the News of the Ninth?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the four bulletins in evidence and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibits Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files for further analysis and study.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you state that there were possibly as many as 100 members of this first club of which you became a member?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I believe from any computation I could make on membership at that time, that that would be so. I cannot be absolutely sure.

Mr. TAVENNER. Except for a few whose names you will give us in executive session, have you given us the names of all the members you can positively identify as members of that group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that you were expelled from that group in the Ninth A. D. Club.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the reason for the expulsion?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Frank Asher, the executive secretary of the club, or chairman at the time of my expulsion, suddenly confronted me with the statement that I was being charged with being a member of the Christian Front and therefore I would have to be expelled from the party. However, I didn't even know what the Christian Front was. Of course I denied any affiliation and it was supposed to be taken under consideration, and I had to keep in contact with him for a period of several weeks. I did so and of course I was told that things looked very bad for me and finally in September the expulsion really did become official.

Mr. WILLIS. Did you have a hearing?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I had absolutely no hearing whatsoever. I was just confronted with the charge by the chairman of the club and that was the end of it.

Mr. WILLIS. Did he tell you you could have counsel such as we accord witnesses here?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; that was absolutely all there was to it. I was given no opportunity to refute any charges.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he explain to you that you could refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I was just accused and thrown out. I wasn't given an opportunity to say anything.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you advised of the character of the evidence which the chairman apparently relied upon as a basis for the charge?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No.

Mr. SCHERER. Do you think that was the real reason you were expelled, namely, your alleged membership in this Christian Front organization?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was not a member of the Christian Front so actually there could have been no basis for such an accusation. It is possible that they might have discovered that I was a member of the

New York City Police Department, but just were not confronting me with that information. It might have been a ruse on their part. There certainly was no basis for a charge of "Christian Frontism."

Mr. WILLIS. Did you ever find out what the Christian Front was supposed to be?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. According to the explanation I later heard through the Communist Party, the Christian Front was considered by them to be an extremely anti-Semitic organization and of course they were utterly opposed to it. They usually included in the group of Christian Frontists, Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith and people of that type.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you were expelled in 1951, were you faced with the specific charge of being a member of the FBI or the New York City Police Department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; that was a very definite charge but there again I was not confronted with any evidence. In connection with that expulsion, if you are interested in hearing the process, I will go into it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, now that we have spoken of it, will you describe the story of your expulsion in 1951?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In 1951 the Communist Party was conducting what they called verifications. It was a term that they applied to what we would naturally call screening and they had started with the top echelon in the party and were going down through all of the executive ranks, and as an executive member of the Jay-Smith Club I was called in to a meeting to answer certain questions about my background.

I was given a mimeographed legal sized form several pages in length, containing about 60 questions, and had to answer in detail each one of the questions on that form.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you have prepared a list of a number of those questions?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; but I do not have that list in front of me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Just omit that phase of it and we will produce that later.

Mr. WILLIS. I wonder if you would remember that in substance now.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The substance of the questions was, I would say, the background of one's life from practically one's date of birth through the educational process that one had undergone and also the educational process toward becoming a Communist, what were your party affiliations or what were your leftist leanings before you became a member of the Communist Party, and how were they developed within the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. And also whether you had been a member of a political party and if so which one?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; what was your political affiliation before you became a member of the Communist Party. It went into a great deal of detail about one's background and left nothing out, I would say, so far as one's life history was concerned.

There were two members of the party conducting this verification. One was David Sales and the other Allen Rosenstein. They were members of the review commission and had been appointed to conduct this verification. After this particular verification they called me into a private hearing.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were all members subjected to this verification?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. At this time, no, just the executive members of the Jay-Smith Club. There were about three of us undergoing this particular verification. But I was called back for a further oral hearing and at this one they told me they were considering me for a confidential assignment within the party, but that I would have to be further verified, further screened. And then they later told me that they would have to hold this assignment in abeyance.

There were charges—not charges—but suspicion that I might be a member or agent for the FBI. Certain things were happening in the Boro Hall section; they did not know if they could blame me for whatever was going on; maybe it was somebody else who wanted to divert suspicion from themselves, trying to cast it upon me. I was told to review the membership to find out whether or not I could determine whether I had an enemy in the party, or whether there might be anybody who would be an enemy of the party who was doing this work of provocation.

However, they did finally call me in to a meeting in the latter part of November of 1951 at which actually expulsion proceedings were conducted. At that time they accused me of being a member of the New York City Police Department and told me inasmuch as I was a stool pigeon and spy and had done my dirty work, I no longer had any place in the Communist Party and I was being expelled.

Mr. WILLIS. The subcommittee will take an informal recess for 5 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Mr. WILLIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

Let the record show that Mr. Willis and Mr. Scherer are present, constituting a quorum.

Proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. What time of the year 1943 were you expelled from the 9th A. D. Club of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I would say that my formal ending of membership in the Ninth A. D. Club took place at the beginning of September of 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have told us that you were directed to try to regain entrance into the Communist Party in another area of the city?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you describe the circumstances under which that took place?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, immediately upon my final expulsion from the Ninth A. D. Club, I again had to renew my efforts to gain entrance into the Communist Party and I did this over the next several months, and it was in January of 1944 that I once again through the Daily Worker saw an advertisement which had been inserted by the Flatbush Club advertising a forum, and I therefore attended that forum and once again I was looked upon as a good potential recruit. They were in the midst of a recruiting drive at that time. I was invited to attend other forums by Abe Feingold in particular, the educational director of the club, and he did also invite me to attend one of the meetings of the club. This was prior to my becoming a member.

Then finally at one meeting that was held April 4, 1944, I did consent to become a member of the party once again. This time in the Flatbush Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. What name did you use this time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Sylvia Vogel.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of the Flatbush Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Until January 1946. The Flatbush Club underwent a reorganization, was broken down into smaller clubs and I was placed in the Parkside Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were we in the war period during the time you were a member of the Ninth A. D. Club and the Flatbush Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would it be correct to say then that the activities of both those clubs during the war period were substantially the same?

Mr. BLAUVELT. Yes; I would say so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Without attempting to break down activities of the 2 clubs, the Ninth A. D. and the Flatbush; what were the chief activities of the Communist Party during your membership in that war period?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I found that one of the big issues that was raised was the opening of a "second front." They were continually calling for a "second front" until it became an actuality in 1944, and they were very concerned about the war effort. They accepted the no-strike pledge, they participated in all war activities such as civil defense, buying of war bonds, giving blood and all that type of war activity. This continued while I was a member of the Ninth A. D. Club and while I was a member of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Political Association.

There was a very definite change in policy from this period, if you would like me to go into that at this point. I think probably one example of the change in policy can be shown through the—

Mr. WILLIS. At what time was the change in policy?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This covers the period of 1943 and 1944, and I would say—well, part of 1945 up until the conclusion of the war.

Mr. WILLIS. Are you still talking about the war period?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, the war period. During that period their policy was very broad, one of cooperation with capitalism, but there was a radical change at the end of the war. One example is in the Flatbush Club. For instance, they had been very vigorous in war-loan bond drives, but as soon as the war ended that discontinued. The Treasury Department had sent a letter to the club, read by the chairman of the club, at one meeting, but consideration had to be given to this request on the part of the Treasury Department to join in a victory war loan drive, and it was based on political reasoning.

The decision was that the Treasury Department was to be informed that even though the Flatbush Club was proud of its record in the past in the bond drives, now that they were engaged in the struggles of labor and other issues of China and Palestine they would have no time to participate in a victory war loan drive.

That was one of the examples I think that might be of interest. However, when it comes to the so-called struggles of labor, there was a very distinct line of demarcation in party policy. They had, for instance, accepted the no-strike pledge and an example of that I think can be shown when I was a member of the 9th A. D. Club. A meet-

ing was held specifically, on May 11, 1943, at which Sam Barron of the Workers School of New York City spoke. He spoke about Stalin's order of the day which had been issued on May Day and how it called for a second front.

He discussed the coal-mining situation at that time. John L. Lewis had called for a strike. He said it was treason on the part of Lewis to call for a strike at that time, because it would impede the war effort. However, I found that as soon as the war ended and labor situations did arise there were strikes in which the party did give its support.

For instance, in the fall of 1945 the longshoremen went on strike, and that was supported by the party. The Food, Tobacco and Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America struck against the American Tobacco Co. and they sent cards. Party members were given printed cards to send to the American Tobacco Co. in protest.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of such card and ask whether that is the type card used by the Communist Party membership in attempting to boycott products of the American Tobacco Co.?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right. This is the card. We were given this card and instructed to send it to the American Tobacco Co.

Mr. TAVENNER. Please read the last paragraph of the card addressed to that company.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It reads:

This is to inform you that I am refraining from buying any of your products until the demands of your employees are met.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer this card in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 8" and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 8

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To the American Tobacco Company:

GENTLEMEN: I understand that 2,500 of your employees are on strike for a living wage—65 cents an hour minimum and a 25-cent increase in pay. Even just from seeing your Company's advertisements in the press and hearing your programs on the radio, it is evident that a corporation as large as yours can afford to pay its employees enough to guarantee them a decent American standard of living.

This is to inform you that I am refraining from buying any of your products until the demands of your employees are met.

Yours truly,

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was another strike where a great deal of activity was conducted in the Flatbush Club—the General Motors strike in December 1945 and January 1946. The comrades made monetary contributions to a strikers' fund. They solicited contributions of food from the shoppers. The members' participation in this activity was well organized in the Flatbush Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore we have the distinct picture of a neighborhood group or cell of the Communist Party being active in strikes.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct. There was a Western Union strike around January of 1946, and in connection with all of this strike situation we had a meeting at the Parkside Club one evening.

It was on January 22 of 1946, when one of the members by the name of Leonard Tyler reported on the strike situation, and said that the club was going to form a strike-activities committee to participate in these strike struggles.

Ruth Wang, who was the membership director of the section, said that the county committee was participating in the strike struggle and that as of January 24, 1946, the county committee was inaugurating a 7-day campaign to raise \$7,000 for Communist Party strike activities and planned on sending 20 volunteers to industrial cities in upstate New York to cover strike activities; and Nat Rosenbluth, chairman of the Flatbush section, stated the State committee planned on raising \$20,000 for a strike-activities fund.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, this may be an explanation of testimony we received at Albany, N. Y., of the importation into that area of numerous Communist Party workers from the New York area. It seems to me to prove that our suspicions at Albany were correct.

Mr. WILLIS. The New York example was a pattern.

Mr. TAVENER. Yes, here we have evidence for the first time from a cell in the Communist Party that people were being organized to go into upstate New York for Communist Party purposes where we have received testimony that people did come upstate from New York, but we could not prove that it was a concerted plan of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Now at this time, in January of 1946, while the Western Union strike was being conducted, the party members were instructed to join the picket lines and some of the members of our club did so.

There is one interesting—I believe it is interesting—strike which took place in June of 1946, and at a meeting of the Parkside Club, Sid Wang, one of the organizers of the Flatbush section, stated that wholehearted support had to be given by the party to the impending maritime strike. He said the local branches and sections of the Communist Party would not prepare any strike literature in their own names, because the possibility existed that the preparation of such literature might be undertaken by some one not sufficiently advanced politically or by a "provocateur" in the Communist Party for the purpose of taking advantage of just such an opportunity to subtly misrepresent the Communist Party's position, and in order to avoid the possibility of any literature ever being used as a weapon against the Communist Party, the State committee was handling the preparation of maritime-strike literature to be distributed by the various clubs.

At this time also the comrades were asked to sign little coupons pledging that they would take seamen into their homes to give them lodging.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a throwaway sheet entitled "The House YOU Live In." In the right-hand corner there is a coupon. Will you examine it and state whether it is the coupon to which you are referring?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, that is it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 9," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. On the continuation of party participation in the so-called strike struggle, in October of 1946 the New York State Communist Party issued a leaflet, the intent of which was to explain the Communist support of the United Mine Workers of America strikers—the strike going on at that particular time. The explanation was that the Communists did not like Lewis but they did support the mine strikers for the sake of the miners and the cause of labor.

In May 1947 there was a strike at the Reynolds Tobacco Co. and Camel cigarettes were boycotted.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was any boycott action taken at your club meeting in connection with the products of that company?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The comrades were actually instructed to boycott products of the Reynolds Tobacco Co. Then in July of 1947 when I was a member of the Jay-Smith Club another strike took place at the Brooklyn Trust Co. at 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn. This was considered a rather important strike because this was the first strike in any bank.

Mr. TAVENNER. What union was involved?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. United Office and Professional Workers of America conducted the strike.

At a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club on August 5, 1947, Eleanor Schor, the club organizer, instructed the comrades to telephone the Brooklyn Trust Co. between the hours of 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock in the morning and 1 and 3 p. m. in the afternoon as a nuisance measure so that the employees who were in the bank would be harrassed at hours when they would be busiest.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the nature of those telephone calls?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The nature of the telephone call was to give a fictitious name just to give them trouble in locating a name, to waste their time and annoy them. There would be no such account in the bank but it would interrupt their functioning during busy hours.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that type of action directed by the Communist Party leadership of your group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, those were directives we received.

There was a longshoremen's strike or shipyard workers strike, I guess you would call it, in September 1947, and we were asked to bring food to those workers. The American Communications Association was on strike in February 1948 and we were asked to support that with collection cans. The miners' strike in 1950 was supported and an American Safety Razor Co. strike in 1951 was supported by collections of food and funds.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a throwaway sheet regarding the last mentioned strike and I will ask whether or not it was used in your Communist Party meetings.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, this was distributed at a party meeting in 1951 when this particular strike at the American Safety Razor Co. was being conducted.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to introduce the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit 10," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 10

51-815

We Can't Eat Razors --- We Need Raises!

Over 1100 of us, members of Local 475, U.E.R.M.W.A. (UE), who work for the American Safety Razor Company in Brooklyn, have been on strike since May 1st for a desperately needed wage increase.

ASR WORKERS NEED 20¢ INCREASE

Ever since the first of April, we have been trying to negotiate an increase in wages to help us support our families and meet the sky-rocketing cost of living. The minimum rate in our shop is \$1.03 per hour. We need at least 20¢ per hour more. This is little enough in face of today's increased food prices and higher taxes.

ASR COMPANY CAN AFFORD TO PAY

While our savings disappeared long ago and many of us have had to go into debt to meet our bills, the American Safety Razor Company increased its reserves from \$9,126,316 to \$10,188,313 at the end of 1950.

While high prices forced the living standards of its workers down, the American Safety Razor Company showed a profit for 1950 of \$2,410,641. Even after paying taxes, the ASR profits were 600% higher than in 1949.

ASR REFUSES TO SETTLE

In spite of all our arguments, facts and figures, sound as they were, the Company refused to budge from a miserly 8¢ per hour offer. Hardly a drop in the bucket with food and clothing prices sky high and even higher taxes just around the corner. The stubborn and arrogant attitude of the ASR Company left us no choice but to strike.

WE ASK YOUR SUPPORT

WE PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS AT THE

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

Gem Razors and Blades

Ever-Ready Brushes

Silver Star Blades

ASR Lighters

Blue Star Blades

Treet Blades

SUPPORT OUR STRIKE

WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE THE AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY,
315 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN, MAIN 5-6100 AND URGE THEM TO SIT DOWN
AND NEGOTIATE IMMEDIATELY.

Issued by: ASR Strike Committee, Local 475 U.E.R.M.W.A. (UE)
160 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.



Mr. TAVENNER. What was the participation of the Communist Party in this strike?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In a branch such as ours—a community branch—support had to be given to any activity on the part of the strikers and we were instructed to assist in whatever way we possibly could. They would need food, for instance, because they were not employed, and probably were not getting money, so it was one way of participation in the strike activity.

Mr. TAVENNER. The union which went on strike was local 475 of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America. Do you have any knowledge of participation by any Communist Party member on the strike committee of that union?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I do not have any knowledge—not within my own group.

Mr. TAVENNER. Normally would that occur in a neighborhood group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I would say not to any great extent.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you continue, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. As a further example of participation in strikes to the degree that a Communist club would participate in them, such as going to the picket line and participating in picketing or supplying strikers with food and clothing, there was another method of demonstration used by the party to bring attention to certain issues, and not simply a strike situation, but where picketing as a measure of activity would be employed. When I was in the Jay-Smith Club, for instance, we were instructed to join a picket line that was going to be conducted at the Greek consulate on July 9, 1947, being sponsored by the American Council for a Democratic Greece.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a throwaway sheet relating to that demonstration. Will you examine it, please, and state whether it identifies the occasion of which you are speaking?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. We were given these at a meeting to inform us of the particular picketing action that was going to be taken.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit 11," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 11

51-302

--STOP THE WANTON BLOODSHED--

PROTEST MURDERS OF GREEK PATRIOTS

PATRIOTIC RESISTANCE FIGHTERS BEING EXECUTED
DAILY BY PRO-NAZI MONARCHIST GOVERNMENT

Here Are The Facts:

1. 333, including 7 women, executed by firing squads on false charges after sentence by pro-Nazi court martials.
2. 17 heroes of the anti-Nazi Resistance Army, the ELAS, were shot on June 19 for having fought the Germans.
3. 1300 more such patriotic heroes have been sentenced and are awaiting death. Only our protest can save them.
4. Thousands in prison awaiting further sentences of death or exile.

JOIN THE MASS PICKET LINE BEFORE
THE GREEK CONSULATE

AT 30 ROCKFELLER PLAZA
(49th and 50th Streets)

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 9th, AT 5 P.M.

TO PROTEST THESE EXECUTIONS AND
THE MURDER OF GREEK DEMOCRATS

1947

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GREECE

and the

UNITED COMMITTEE TO PROTEST GREEK EXECUTIONS

152 West 42nd Street • New York 21, N. Y.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There were other instances when we were informed about picket lines. For instance, at the Lenin memorial meeting of January 14, 1948, leaflets advertising a picket line in front of the Spanish consulate January 15, 1948, by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were distributed, and then in 1950 on March 8, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was going to hold a picket line in front of the office of the Vultee Aviation Corp. to protest shipment of goods to Franco Spain and we were instructed to participate in that.

That was the type of activity that was conducted either in the strike situation or in protest.

Mr. TAVENNER. You began your discussion of the strike situation by telling us that during the period of the war the party was opposed to strikes.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. It was after the war was over that this strike participation took place. At the beginning of your testimony you mentioned a person by the name of Sam Barron who spoke at a meeting. I hand you another edition of News of the Ninth which was published by the Ninth District Assembly Club of the Communist Party, under date of May 6, 1943, and will you state whether a meeting was advertised to be held on May 11, 1943.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. In this particular News of the Ninth there is the announcement that at the next meeting, "What is holding up the Second Front" would be discussed by a prominent speaker, and in parentheses: "Can't announce the name."

Mr. TAVENNER. But you have described in your testimony that meeting and what Sam Barron, the speaker, said.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; the meeting was held on the following May 11 and it was Sam Barron of the Workers School of New York City who spoke.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a later issue of the News of the Ninth and I will ask you to state whether or not you find confirmation of the fact in the last paragraph that Mr. Barron did speak.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; it says here:

In retrospect Sam Barron, to quote one listener at our last meeting "Gave the clearest and best analysis of the current world situation I have ever heard." Sorry you were too busy to get there, if you missed it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the 2 documents in evidence and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibits 12 and 13," respectively, and that they be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

(The exhibits referred to are as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 12

NEWS OF THE NINTH

Issued bimonthly by 9 A. D. Club Communist Party, New York City, May 6, 1943

Last issue we vowed we wouldn't brag about our meetings but—that last one was something that just can't be passed in silence. It was a wow! It ended with the audience of 100 yelling enthusiastically. Special credit must go to the excellent work of the cast and to the professional direction of Mike. And extra praise to Pete, the author of the script! Frustration of the week was Ernie, the stagehand, who was left standing at the light switch when the director forgot to give him the cue!

Headed for the Army soon is Mike, Herman, Selwyn, Leonard, Marty, Jesse, and Bea's husband, Herb. Among those already serving are Dave, Allan, Eddie, and Rose's two sons, one of them in the South Pacific.

RECRUITING DRIVE OVER

We've sent lots of our boys to fight, but for each one gone, two new members have joined our ranks. The section oversubscribed its quota by fifty. Our Club hit 27 out of a quota of 25—and still more are knocking on the doors. The News of the Ninth takes this opportunity to greet every one of you 27 and wants to say (for new members only—tired old timers skip to the next page) : The Club looks to you newcomers to perk us old timers up a bit. We want your ideas, your freshness, your knowledge, your enthusiasm and energy. Don't be timid about discussing your problems and ideas with us. We want to hear them.

WALL STREET SECTION

We're running a modest sort of private fund drive. Don't skip buying those bonds, but if there's anything left over, we can use it. A hundred smackers in so far. Support the Club and stop inflation (sic).

THEATRE

Two Best Bets of the Year: Voice of the People, By 9 A. D. Club; Mission to Moscow, Warners.

We Editors sat hypnotized, magnetized, and electrified for 2 solid hours. See it (but, please, not on Tuesday night).

BELLES LETTERS

For them as reads mysteries—Johnny On the Spot, by Amen Dell. A swell mystery with a progressive slant. At your lending library.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

No getting away from it—our guys are good. None of that nine-months stuff for us. We are accelerating to meet the new war tempo. Result—Ruth J. has a premature incubator baby! And is it tiny! And cute! Paula G. is beginning to knit tiny little sweaters and things . . . And that puffed up look about Anne M. ain't gas. And Dorothy, you look so beautiful these days. Which leads us into Mother's Day. Lots of mothers are separated from their sons this year. Quickest way to get them back is Lick Hitler Now. Second Front tables and petitions will be scattered along Broadway this Sunday to help bring about that Second Front.

MEDICAL

George Washington used to have himself bled regularly as a health measure. In those days they wasted blood. Today we save lives with it. We're going to give blood to the Red Cross—and each pint will save a life. You'll hear more about this at the next meeting. Those who are willing to start the blood rolling should be prepared to set the date. The entire Executive Committee is volunteering. Wanna come along?

LEGISLATION

The Dickstein Bill—The Lynch Bill.

Both would forbid Anti-Semitic, Anti-Negro material the use of the mails. We should push for the passage of both. Write Sol Bloom, House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

And while you're writing to Bloom it won't hurt to tell him of your disappointment at the negative results of the Bermuda Conference on Refugees, in which he participated.

NEXT MEETING

"What's Holding Up the Second Front?"—Prominent Speaker (can't announce the name). Good and Welfare Session. Mass Induction. Current Events Quizz. Tuesday, 8:30 P. M. May 11th, Hotel Newton. Be sure to bring your friends.

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 13

NEWS OF THE NINTH

Issued by 9 A. D. Club Communist Party

SPECIAL—FIRST OF TWO PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSIONS

SPECIAL

Tuesday night, May 25th, Hotel Newton, 8:30 P. M.

This is when we hammer out a line and a program to contribute to our State Committee. This is the place to raise your problems, express your opinions, report your activities, criticize yourself and your leadership.

Now is the time when you contribute your share in forming a program and policy for the coming year, and elect your delegates to take your program to the State Convention.

Here's Democratic Centralism in Action.

Come and Do Your Democratic Share.

Delegates to the Convention will be apportioned on the basis of dues payments through May. No one can be a delegate or vote if he is in bad standing. Therefore all dues should be paid up at once. If you can't come to the next meeting send your dues to Frank Asher, 425 Central Park West, N. Y. C., but be sure to put your name on it.

IN RETROSPECT

Sam Barron, to quote one listener at our last meeting, gave "the clearest and best analysis of the current world situation I have ever heard." Sorry you were too busy to get there, if you missed it.

LEGISLATION

The crystal ball tells ye editors that you haven't yet written about the Dickstein and Lynch Bills. Why not? Don't you want to curb anti-Semitism? At present the Bill is in the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. Congressman Burch, Chairman. Address House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. Tell the Honorable Sir you want the Bill brought out on the floor for an open hearing.

Another valuable letter would be to Sol Bloom asking that he be sure to be on the floor of the House when the Anti-Poll Tax Bill comes up. He'll vote right if he's present. We've got to make sure he is.

BONDS AND BLOOD

Get one—Give the other—Nuff said.

POLITICAL

Did you know that the outlook for the United Nations has entered a new phase since the beginning of the month? Or have you been missing the Daily Worker? Keep up with important trends and movements by reading the paper and attending your Club meetings.

A WORD TO THE WISE

You've probably noticed that the "Beat Japan First" diversionists are getting more vehement, despite Churchill's speech. Do you know all the answers to their falacious arguments? Do you know Reuther's role on the Labor Front? Dubinsky's? Well then f'Heavens sake—get the latest Communist and the Daily Worker. They'll teach ya.

POISONAL

Ran out of baby news this week. How come, reporters? Blache and Florence who have been quite ill are now back on their feet again.

Our condolences to Judith on the untimely death of her father.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you tell the committee what Mr. Barron in the course of that speech had to say regarding John L. Lewis?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You presented me with a copy of Earl Browder's speech made on May 7, 1943, which was 2 nights prior to that of Mr. Barron's speech. Did Mr. Barron's speech follow the line of Mr. Browder's speech on the question of repudiation of Mr. Lewis?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer that document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 14," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. During this war period did any dispute arise within the Communist Party as to the change of the name of that organization?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, there was a change of name from the Communist Party to the Communist Political Association, which took place in the early part of 1944 whereby the Communist Party was more or less dissolved as the party and became the Communist Political Association. The Communist Political Association was in existence under that name for a period of about a year and then in the spring of 1945 the famous Duclos letter came into existence, and upon that letter and the party's decision that there should be a change in the policy of the party, discussion was conducted for a few months regarding the change in policy of the party from the Communist Political Association to the reconstitution of the Communist Party once again as a militant party. I do not know just how much detail you want on that.

Mr. TAVENNER. The committee has received considerable evidence regarding the Duclos letter and the effect of it.

Mr. SCHERER. Let the Duclos letter incident be restated for the record.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Duclos letter was a letter which had been written by Jacques Duclos, one of the high functionaries of the Communist Party in France. It was a criticism of the decision of the Communist Party of America to have dissolved itself as the Communist Party and to have conducted its activities in the name of the Communist Political Association. He felt that they had abandoned the true Marxist principles of the Communist Party by doing so, and this letter created quite a bombshell within party circles at the time it was made public.

There was a great deal of discussion regarding party policy and in the review of all this discussion it was brought out that Browder had led the party into an incorrect policy of revisionism and therefore the party should be reconstituted, that under Browder an incorrect policy of collaboration with capital had been followed and it was now found that this could not be done, that capitalism was reactionary and therefore the Communist Party had to resume its militant and vanguard role of organizing the working class and once again assuming its revolutionary tactics.

Mr. SCHERER. And if necessary to accomplish that to advocate the overthrowing of the capitalistic system by force and violence.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, they went back to the concept of the principles of Marxism and Leninism, the revolutionary concept of the principles of Marx and Lenin.

Mr. SCHERER. Which carried with it force and violence if necessary.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have presented to the staff 3 periodicals entitled: "Discussion Bulletin", issued by the New York State Committee of the Communist Political Association, which describe this change or this reorganization of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. These bulletins contain articles written by numerous persons in the Communist Party on this subject, do they not?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the 3 bulletins of June 26, 1945, July 3, 1945, and July 10, 1945 in evidence and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibits Nos. 15, 16 and 17", respectively, for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us how many persons comprised the membership of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party prior to its being broken down into smaller groups.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It was supposed to have comprised I think, between 300 and 350 in its membership, at that particular time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you identify for the committee, please, the geographical territory of the Ninth A. D. group of which you were a member, and the Flatbush group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Ninth A. D. covered the area in the upper West Side of Manhattan, taking in I would say, the area of the West Nineties, West 90th street, that particular geographical area. The entire section I believe ran from some place in the Seventies up through part of the Hundreds.

I don't know whether that is clear to you or not. If you know what New York City is like, you probably will understand better what I am speaking about. That is about the best I can give you as an explanation of geographical location of the club.

Now the Flatbush Club comprised the area of the 21st A. D. in Brooklyn and there was also another club, a large club at that time which covered the 11th A. D. section, and at the time of reorganization in January 1946 the 2 clubs were merged into one section, Flatbush section, covering the 21st A. D. and the 11th A. D.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the membership of the 11th A. D. Club, prior to its merger?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I understand that also was something like 300, though I am not too sure about the actual count.

Mr. TAVENNER. Therefore you had those 2 sections in the same general area of Brooklyn?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. The Flatbush containing 350 members and the 11th A. D. possibly as many as 300.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you be able to identify many of those who were members of the Flatbush Club with you?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. WILLIS. The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p. m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p. m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, MAY 3, 1955

Mr. WILLIS (presiding). The subcommittee will come to order.

Let the record show that present are myself and my colleague from Ohio, Mr. Scherer. The two members present being a quorum under our rules, will you proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MILDRED BLAUVELT—Resumed

Mr. TAVERNEN. Mrs. Blauvelt, at the time of the recess we were discussing the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party. Will you name those persons whom you can, of your own knowledge, identify as members of the Communist Party within that group? I would like you to spell the names, please, so that the reporter will get them correctly.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVERNEN. May I ask you this: Are you able to give the correct spelling of these names, or will it be phonetic spelling in some instances?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Some spellings will be the correct spelling of the person's name. In some instances it will be a strictly phonetic spelling. I have either heard the individual himself state his name, or I have heard him greeted by that name, but it still remains a phonetic spelling as far as I am concerned. I have prepared this in alphabetical order.

Mr. TAVERNEN. May I make another statement? In identifying these individuals, will you also give any descriptive information you have as to their occupations and any information that might serve to identify them, as well as information regarding their activity within the group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. If I am able to do so, I certainly will.

I have prepared this list alphabetically so that in the course of it we will come across some of the comrades who were the functionaries of the club and those that were most active. I will not point them out first, I will just include them in the alphabetical listing. [Reading:]

Irwin—also known as Bud—Abrams, A-b-r-a-m-s, 2113 East 47th Street. He was on the executive committee of the Flatbush Club for a time; and when I knew him, worked for the Everett Chair Co., 114 East 32d Street, New York City. He was a regular attender at party meetings.

Florence Abrams, whom I also heard identified as Chris, C-h-r-i-s, 2113 East 47th Street. She was the recording secretary of the Flatbush Club for a while.

Rose Akula, A-k-u-l-a; she was on the executive committee of the club and also active in the committee consumers council of Flatbush.

Bill Alexander—I first saw his name on a recruiting chart which I observed in headquarters of the Flatbush Club at 848 Flatbush Avenue. I later met him at meetings of the club.

Leo Auerbach, A-u-e-r-b-a-c-h. He used the party name of Arnold, A-r-n-o-l-d. Auerbach was a member of the school commission of the New York State Communist Party. He was an instructor in party schools and stated that he instructed a class for club executives and was instructor of a class in the painters' union; he was an instructor of Marxism in the World Today at the Flatbush Club. He also stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party since he was 16 years of age, when he joined the Young Communist League. He said

that he wrote leaflets and pamphlets for the Communist Party. He had been a teacher in the New York City school system who was dismissed after public trial.

Shirley Auerbach, also known as Wallach, was the literature director for the Flatbush section. She holds a license to teach in the New York City school system.

Harold Bakerman, B-a-k-e-r-m-a-n, stated that he was a lawyer, that he had been in the Communist Party for 10 years; this statement being made in 1945, and that he had held all positions in a party branch.

Sabina Eate, B-a-t-e. This is a strictly phonetical spelling. She was present at one of the meetings and had volunteered to do some work in one of the activities being conducted at the time.

Eileen Bernstein, B-e-r-n-s-t-e-i-n, whom I also heard addressed as Estelle. She was active in the club and attended many of its meetings.

Leo Bernstein—Leo Bernstein himself stated that he had joined the Communist Party about 1932, and that he was in the merchant marine or had been in the merchant marine, and had been in the American Communications Association in Washington.

Miriam Black, B-l-a-c-k, 415 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was the treasurer of the Flatbush Club. She stated that she worked in the Agriculture Department of the United States Government and that she was going to be transferred to the Treasury Department which was located on Vesey Street, V-e-s-e-y Street, New York City.

Ben Bloom, B-l-o-o-m, attended many meetings and stated that he was a member of the architects union.

Norman Bloom, B-l-o-o-m, who at one of the meetings volunteered to help in the press drive by getting subscriptions to the Worker.

Betsy Blom, B-l-o-m, 510 Ocean Avenue. She was recruited into the party by Alex Rosen in April of 1945. She became a member of the Women's Army Corps.

Sabina Bluman, B-l-u-m-a-n. She was present at one of the meetings where a petition, nominating petition for Peter V. Cacchione when he was running for re-election to the New York City Council, was circulated. This was in 1945. She signed one of those petitions.

Joe Burns, B-u-r-n-s. That is a phonetical spelling. He was in attendance at one of the meetings which I attended.

Arthur Bussie, B-u-s-s-i-e. His business address was 2518 Tilden Avenue. He was on the executive committee of the Flatbush Club. He was a delegate to the New York State Convention which was held on July 21 and 22 of 1945. That was the time of the reconstitution of the Communist Political Association to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVERNER. Are you identifying these persons as members of the Communist Political Association or the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. They are being identified as members of the Flatbush Club from the time that I entered it in April of 1943 until the time that I left it, or rather at the time that I was transferred to the Parkside Club in January of 1946. Of course, during that interim, we do have the Flatbush Club known first as the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party, and then the Flatbush Club of the Communist Political Association, and then back again as the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party. I have not been able to make the distinction here just which period of time. If I gave dates, it will indicate at which period of time it was either the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association. [Reading:]

Bob Bussie, whose business address also was 2518 Tilden Avenue. He had been nominated as a delegate to the New York State convention in 1945 but had declined the nomination. He did attend some of the party club meetings.

Susie Bussie, who was the wife of Arthur Bussie. She was nominated to the county convention which was held in 1946.

Dorothy Cass, C-a-s-s. That would be phonetical, too, she pledged \$100 in the bond drive that was being held in the spring of 1944.

Frank Coghlan, C-o-g-h-l-a-n, 220 East 23d Street, who was a transfer from the Kings Highway branch into the Flatbush Club. He stated that he worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that in Brooklyn?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir, these will all be Brooklyn addresses, because it confines itself to the Brooklyn area. [Reading:]

Hy Cohen, H-y C-o-h-e-n had been discharged from the Army in the latter part of 1945 and attended some of the meetings at which I was present. He had held a license to teach in the New York City school system, but surrendered that license.

James Colton, C-o-l-t-o-n, 1191 Dorchester Road. He was on the executive committee of a club in the Flatbush section. He had at one time held a substitute license to teach in the New York City school system, but it had been vacated.

Herbert Cooper, 312 East 21st Street, was a member of the Flatbush Club and then became a member of the executive committee of the Flatbush section. I happened to see him in the May Day Parade of 1948.

Rose Cooper, R-o-s-e C-o-o-p-e-r, 312 East 21st Street; said that she worked in the publicity department of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at 112 Park Avenue, New York city. She was one of the active members of the club.

Leon Dorsky, D-o-r-s-k-y was an active member in the Flatbush Club, and was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was chairman of the Spanish Aid Committee which the Flatbush Club organized to assist the campaign of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Hy Druckman, D-r-u-c-k-m-a-n. At a meeting in December of 1945 he made a contribution to the collection that was being taken for the General Motors strikers.

Sylvia Elias, E-l-i-a-s, at a meeting held in December of 1945, volunteered to help in the press drive by getting subscriptions to the Worker.

Bernice Engel, E-n-g-e-l 280 East 21st Street, was on the executive committee of the Flatbush Club, and was a delegate to the county conference. She was a member of and chairman of the Flatbush Consumers Council. She said she was also a member of the PTA.

Thomas Erickson, E-r-i-c-k-s-o-n; he attended some meetings in the latter part of 1945, and was nominated as a delegate to the county convention being held in January of 1946.

Molly Feig, F-e-i-g. I saw her name on a recruiting chart which was in the Flatbush Club headquarters in connection with the recruiting drive being held in 1944, which is the time that I was recruited into the party.

Rebecca Fein, F-e-i-n. She joined the Communist Party at a meeting of the Flatbush Club which was held on April 17, 1945.

Abe Feingold, F-e-i-n-g-o-l-d 64 Sterling Street. He recruited me into the Communist Party. He was the educational director of the Flatbush Club at that time. He became vice president of the Flatbush Club when it was known as the Flatbush Club of the Communist Political Association. He stated that he had visited the Soviet Union in 1937 and that he had taken a State training course. He was an instructor of Communist Party classes within the Flatbush section.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by "State training course?"

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That would be a training course similar to the courses that I had taken on county and regional levels, and this would be one that was conducted on a State level. He was a teacher in the New York City school system who was dismissed after trial in 1950. [Reading:]

Ann Fierman, F-i-e-r-m-a-n: she was the educational director for the Flatbush Club for a while. She was a teacher in the New York City school system but she retired.

Harry Fierman, F-i-e-r-m-a-n, attended some meetings of the Flatbush Club. He had been a teacher in the New York City school system, but surrendered his license.

Isa Freeman, I-s-a F-r-e-e-m-a-n, was present at some meetings. He stated he was a draftsman and was a member of the architects union.

Julia Friedlander, F-r-i-e-d-l-a-n-d-e-r; at one of the meetings held in July of 1945 she volunteered to participate in the petition campaign that was being conducted for Peter V. Cacchione.

May Friedlander; the same information on her as on Julia Friedlander.

Lil Gellar, G-e-l-l-a-r; it might also be "e-r"; and it is questionable. At one of the meetings held in June of 1944 she pledged \$100 to the bond drive that was being conducted at that time.

Ilya Gill, I-l-y-a G-i-l-l. He attended meetings of the Flatbush Club, and at the time of the petition campaign being conducted for Peter V. Cacchione, volunteered to help in that campaign.

Sid Gluck; G-l-u-c-k. In November of 1944 he was credited with having recruited 54 new members into the Communist Party. He was supposed to have gone into the service in 1945. He was an instructor of the class on the Soviet Union which was held in the Flatbush Club, and in the fall of 1944 he was supposed to have gone to the Jefferson School of Social Science, New York, to do some instructing at that school.

Gloria Goldman, G-o-l-d-m-a-n, at one of the meetings in December of 1945, volunteered to help in the press drive by getting subscriptions to the Worker.

Rose Gollomb, G-o-l-l-o-m-b, 75 East 21st Street. Rose Gollomb once told me that she had been a former Government worker at the time of the Hatch Act. She was one of the people who went into the Parkside Club with me from the Flatbush Club and worked with me on the fund drive committee in the Parkside Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know what type of Government position she held?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, that was the extent of her information. [Reading:]

Blanche Goodman, G-o-o-d-m-a-n; she attended meetings of the Flatbush Club, volunteered to help with the Cacchione petition campaign. I observed her in the May Day parade of 1946 marching with the millinery contingent.

Gerald Goodman, 250 Midwood Street, Brooklyn. He was literature director of the Flatbush Club, and acted as the executive secretary of the Flatbush Club for awhile. He stated that he was a member of the teachers' union and had been a member of the Young Socialist League prior to his association with the Communist Party and that he had joined the Communist Party in 1940. He had held a substitute license to teach in the New York City school system, but had surrendered that, I think, around 1944.

Judy Goodman was the recording secretary of the Flatbush Club for a while, and when the club broke up, upon its reorganization in the beginning of 1946, was placed in the youth group, being a member of the Joe Stemmer Youth Club. She worked as a secretary for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Isaac Goldenberg, G-o-l-d-e-n-b-e-r-g, attended many meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Florence Goldstein, G-o-l-d-s-t-e-i-n; she attended meetings of the Flatbush Club and was active in the CDVO work that was being conducted at that time.

Nathan Goldstein; he was the club's representative at the CDVO. He also attended meetings of the club.

Gloria Gould, G-o-u-l-d. I saw her name on a recruiting chart which the club had in its headquarters for the recruiting campaign—recruiting drive—held in 1944.

Shirley Gould; at one of the meetings held in July 1945, she volunteered to help in the Cacchione petition campaign.

Nelson Grant, G-r-a-n-t, was in attendance at several meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Sidney Green, G-r-e-e-n, 105 Lincoln Road; at one of the meetings he said to me that he hoped he could travel with what he called the arts and sciences caravan.

Leona Greenhill, Gr-e-e-n-h-i-l-l, 600 East 21st Street; when the Cacchione campaign began, to place Peter V. Cacchione on the ballot through the use of nominating petitions, she conducted that particular campaign.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, in a general way, what the Cacchione campaign was?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, in 1945 Peter V. Cacchione, who was the head of the Brooklyn Communist Party, was running for reelection to the New York City Council. He was running as an Independent but he

was running as a Communist, and he had to circulate petitions, nominating petitions, in which he designated his party affiliation as the Communist Party. We had to get the required number of signatures to place him on the ballot, and this was an intensive campaign during the summer of 1945 to place him on the ballot. [Reading:]

Marty Greenleaf, G-r-e-e-n-l-e-a-f. He attended a meeting of the Flatbush Club, at which I was in attendance.

Cecelia Grossman, G-r-o-s-s-m-a-n. She was nominated as a delegate to the county convention which was held in January of 1946.

Lillian Grossman. She herself said that she had been a member of the Communist Party since 1919, and that she was active in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section and was a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Miriam Gruber, G-r-u-b-e-r, jointed the Flatbush Club at a meeting that was held on April 17, 1945.

Florence Haskell, H-a-s-k-e-l-l, 2323 Newkirk Avenue; she attended the class in principles of Marxism and also some meetings.

Esther Hirschfeld, H-i-r-s-c-h-f-e-l-d. She was a director of literature of the Flatbush Club for a time. She was a teacher in the New York City school system who was dismissed after trial.

Susan Jackson, J-a-c-k-s-o-n, was at one of the meetings held in August of 1944.

Estelle Jaffe, J-a-f-f-e, 87 Woodruff Avenue. She attended a meeting on September 20, 1944, at which time we were going to have a new class starting in just a matter of days. She signed up for the class at that time.

Hannah Jasper, J-a-s-p-e-r, 50 East 21st Street. She was on the executive board of the Flatbush Club, and was active in the Emma Lazarus division of the International Workers Order and financial secretary of Lodge 562, Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

Helen Johnson, J-o-h-n-s-o-n, 236 East 69th Street, Manhattan. She joined the Communist Party on April 4, 1944, and was recruited by Judy Goodman. She worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and stated that she was a member of the Railroad Brotherhood Union. She was transferred to a club at 347 East 72d Street, Manhattan, because she lived in that area, although she did attend meetings of the Flatbush Club for awhile.

Leonore Kahn, K-a-h-n, was at a meeting which I attended in June of 1944.

Phyllis Kantor, K-a-n-t-o-r: At a meeting held on April 17, 1945 she pledged \$25 to the party's fund drive.

Sigma, S-i-g-m-a, Kaufman, K-a-u-f-m-a-n: I saw her name on the recruiting chart which was in the headquarters of the Flatbush Club in connection with the recruiting drive being conducted in 1944.

Sally Kaye, K-a-y-e: She attended a class in principles of Marxism given by Abe Feingold.

Michael Kenton, K-e-n-t-o-n: He had been a serviceman, and was nominated as a delegate to the county convention to be held in January of 1946; his nomination being made by Nat Rosenbluth, the chairman of the Flatbush Club.

Rena Klein, R-e-n-a K-le-i-n: Attended meetings and participated in canvassing for the American Labor Party.

Helen Koel, K-o-e-l, that is a strictly phonetic spelling: Attended meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Eugene Kovacs, K-o-v-a-c-s: His name appeared on the recruiting chart which the Flatbush Club had in its headquarters for the drive being conducted in 1944.

(Mr. Doyle entered the room and Mr. Scherer left.)

Mr. TAVENNER. You have mentioned the recruiting chart several times. Did that chart show the names of persons who had been recruited or the names of persons engaged in recruiting?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. These were the names of the members of the club who had been successful in recruiting members into the Communist Party, and they were being credited with having recruited new members into the party. [Reading:]

Jerry, J-e-r-r-y, Kroll, K-r-o-l-l, that is a strictly phonetic spelling: He had been a serviceman, and on December 5, 1945 at a meeting of the Flatbush Club,

volunteered to help in the press drive that was being conducted at that time. He was nominated as a delegate to the county convention in 1946.

Marion Kroll, K-r-o-l-l: Attended meetings.

Lucille Kuttner, K-u-t-t-n-e-r, 63 Fenimore Street: On May 31, 1944, at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, she volunteered to serve on a committee to see what could be done about providing recreational facilities for children and for securing a housing project in the Flatbush section. She had at one time held a license to teach in the school system, but had surrendered it.

Manny Lanser, M-a-n-n-y L-a-n-s-e-r: He became organizer of the Flatbush section upon reorganization of the Flatbush Club in 1946. He had been a serviceman, and he was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Mildred, also known as Mickey, M-i-c-k-e-y, Lanser: While Manny had been in service she contributed \$25 to the fund drive and pledged his next allotment check as a further contribution. She was active in club activities.

Florence Lepowsky L-e-p-o-w-s-k-y: Attended many meetings of the Flatbush Club. She held a license to teach in the New York City school system but surrendered that license.

Robert Lepowsky, or Bob as he was usually called: He was an instructor of classes in the Flatbush Club. He held a license to teach in the New York City school system but surrendered that license.

Inez Lester, L-e-s-t-e-r: At a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on December 11, 1945, she was nominated as a delegate to visit Congressman Heffernan in connection with the Government's foreign policy, and she was so nominated because her husband was still overseas.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that an instance in which the Communist Party was expressing opposition to the administration's foreign policy?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, for instance at that time they were opposed to what they called intervention in China, and it was that type of foreign policy which they were protesting. [Reading:]

Sally Levin, L-e-v-i-n: At a meeting held on July 24, 1945, she volunteered to assist in the Cacchione petition campaign.

Sarah Levin, S-a-r-a-h L-e-v-i-n: At this same meeting she also volunteered to help in the Cacchione petition campaign.

Florence Levine, L-e-v-i-n-e: Attended many of the meetings of the Flatbush Club and was a member of the Parkside Club later with me, where she was membership director.

Paula Levowin, L-e-v-o-w-i-n, that is a strictly phonetical spelling: Paid dues at a meeting on October 18, 1945.

Matty Lief, L-i-e-f, that is phonetical: Attended meetings at which I was present.

Dorothy Liff, L-i-f-f, 50 Lefferts Avenue: She was transferred with me from the Flatbush Club to the Parkside Club and then from there to the Lincoln Road Club with me, and while in the Lincoln Road Club was assigned as a representative of the Lincoln Road Club to the Civil Rights Congress chapter in Flatbush.

Murray Liff, L-i-f-f 50 Lefferts Avenue: Attended meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you speak of clubs, are you referring to clubs of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. And when you are referring to persons having attended meetings with you, are you referring to Communist Party meetings?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, in this instance it would be meetings of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party. [Reading:]

Sylvia Manning, M-a-n-n-i-n-g: On January 9, 1945, at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, she was nominated to the elections committee. She was also supposed to assist in manning a booth to advertise a rally of the Americans United for World Organization and the Citizens Political Action Committee at Erasmus Hall High School which was held on December 6, 1945.

Helen Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r; her name might be Ellen: At a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on July 24, 1945, volunteered to help in the Cacchione petition campaign.

Lil Miller, M-i-l-l-e-r: L-i-l, on June 25, 1945, at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, volunteered to help with American Labor Party petitions for the forthcoming primaries.

Mike Millner, M-i-k-e M-i-l-l-n-e-r: Had been the former chairman of the Flatbush Club before entering the Navy, and at a meeting of the Flatbush Club which was held on September 20, 1945, Abe Feingold introduced him as such, and at that time he was a radioman, second class.

Bessie Mleoz, M-l-e-o-z: At a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on July 24, 1945, signed a Cacchione nominating petition.

Jack Mogolescu, M-o-g-o-l-e-s-c-u-e: Had been nominated to attend the State convention of the Communist Party being held in July of 1945, at the time of the reconstitution of the Communist Political Association to the Communist Party. He also worked on the committee of the club which was helping to organize the rally held on December 6, 1945, by Americans United for World Organization.

Louis Mogolescu, M-o-g-o-l-e-s-c-u-e: This name was on the recruiting chart which I observed in the headquarters of the Flatbush section during the recruiting drive of 1944.

Kay Montaigne, K-a-y M-o-n-t-a-i-g-n-e, 485 Ocean Avenue: She said she worked for the Electric Bond & Share Co. at 2 Rector Street, New York City. She attended the class in principles of Marxism which I attended in the Flatbush Club.

Anna E. Morganstern, M-o-r-g-a-n-s-t-e-r-n, 409 Parkside Avenue: She was transferred with me to the Parkside Club where she became its secretary for a while and then its treasurer. She also became financial secretary of the Flatbush section. She stated that she worked in the Federal service.

Stacia Morell, S-t-e-c-i-a M-o-r-e-l-l, 185 Erasmus Street: She was an active member of the Flatbush Club, and recruited many members into the party.

Ted Morell, 185 Erasmus Street: He was considered the ace recruiter of the Flatbush Club. He was a member of the executive board of the Flatbush Club and at the time of reorganization of the large Flatbush Club, he went into the Freedom Road Club where he became chairman. He was the press director for the Flatbush section, and had an accounting office at 66 Court Street.

Charles Nemeroff, N-e-m-e-r-o-f-f. He was a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Needle Trades Union Local 10. He stated that he had entered the United States in 1910, and according to his own statement, he was a charter member of the Communist Party in 1919 and had been a Socialist before that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you learn anything about the time of his naturalization?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir, I did not. [Reading:]

Harry Nemeroff, N-e-m-e-r-o-f-f, an active member in the Flatbush Club. He was a delegate to the Daily Worker Advisory Council. He was very persistent in attempting to sell Daily Workers at the beginning of every meeting.

Reva Nemeroff, N-e-m-e-r-o-f-f, was a member of the executive committee of the Flatbush Club, and active in Russian war relief.

Ray Newman, R-a-y N-e-w-m-a-n, 477 East 21st Street. It was at a meeting on November 13, 1945, that he volunteered to help Abe Feingold in connection with the December 6, 1945, rally being held by the Americans United for World Organization.

Sylvia Pakin, P-a-k-i-n. She assisted also in activity regarding this particular rally being held on December 6, 1945, in the name of the Americans United for World Organization. She also assisted in the collection of food for the General Motors strikers.

Leo Peisner, P-e-i-s-n-e-r. This name appeared on the recruiting chart in the Flatbush Club at the time of its recruiting drive in 1944.

Roslyn Perla, R-o-s-l-y-n P-e-r-l-a. The meeting of the Flatbush Club held on August 8, 1944, was stated as being her second meeting in the Communist Party.

Oscar Price, P-r-i-c-e. He used the party name of Pierce, P-i-e-r-c-e. He lived at 310 Lenox Road. He was chairman of the war activities committee, which the Flatbush Club had organized during the war.

Rhoda Price, who also used the party name of Pierce, P-i-e-r-c-e, living at 310 Lenox Road, also active in connection with the war activities of the club.

Dorothy Platt, P-l-a-t-t, 1701 Albemarle Road. She went to another club in the Flatbush section after its reorganization where she became a member of the executive committee.

Jim Popper, P-o-p-p-e-r—that is strictly a phonetical spelling—on January 9, 1945, at a meeting of the Flatbush Club he was nominated to the executive committee.

Ann Rivlin, R-i-v-l-i-n, 130 Fenimore Street. She was also known as Goldberg. She was transferred from the Flatbush Club to the Parkside Club with me. She attended many of the meetings at the Flatbush Club.

John Rogers, R-o-g-e-r-s; he was one of the members also, who was transferred with me to the Parkside Club. He attended many of the meetings and in the fund drive which started in 1946, he pledged \$25.

Alex Rosen, R-o-s-e-n, was editor of the club bulletin which was prepared by the Flatbush Club. He was on the executive committee of the Flatbush Club and recruited Betsy Blom into the party. Alex Rosen was a teacher but subsequently retired.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did that club bulletin have a name?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I believe it had just the title that appears on there; "Community." Perhaps one of the others would show it a little better. [Reading:]

Harold Rosenberg, R-o-s-e-n-b-e-r-g, 2604 Bedford Avenue. He assisted in the American Labor Party petition campaign in 1945 and also assisted with the December 6, 1945, rally being held in the name of the Americans United for World Organization.

Nat Rosenberg, at a meeting of the club held on December 11, 1945, volunteered to help in the press drive by securing subscriptions. He was transferred with me to the Parkside Club.

Elsie Rosenbluth, R-o-s-e-n-b-l-u-t-h, 174 Woodruff Avenue; she was on the executive committee of the Flatbush Club. She was also a member of the Flatbush consumers council.

Nat Rosenbluth, 174 Woodruff Avenue; he was the chairman of the Flatbush Club, and upon its reorganization, or the reorganization of the party, which took place in January of 1946, became the section organizer which included both the 21st and 11th A. D. Clubs and was known as the Flatbush section.

Judith Rosenfeld, R-o-s-e-n-f-e-l-d; on January 9, 1945, at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, was nominated to the executive committee because of her affiliation with the American Youth for Democracy.

Jean Rothman, R-o-t-h-m-a-n; she was elected to the elections committee, and did attend meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Isadore Rubin, R-u-b-i-n. In March of 1945 while he was in the Army in Italy, he sent \$10 to the party's fund drive. Upon his return from service, he did attend some of the meetings of the Flatbush Club. Now, there was a club bulletin issued under date of November 28, 1944, which gave his name and listed his address as 1030 Ocean Avenue, with the notation that he was the winner of an essay contest which had been conducted while he was in the Army. Isadore Rubin was a teacher in the New York City school system who was dismissed in 1951, after trial.

I did read some testimony which he had presented to the Senate Committee on Internal Security in September of 1952. At that time he gave his address as 20 Rugby Road, and it was in connection with the teachers union, I believe, that these hearings were being held; and I was particularly interested in reading the testimony because he invoked the privilege of the fifth amendment concerning his Communist affiliations.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have before me the April 23, 1955 issue of New York Teacher News, and apparently published by the Teachers Union of New York.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I notice the name of the editor appears on the editorial board and staff of this issue. Will you examine this issue and state what you see to be the name of the editor?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The name of the editor is Isadore Rubin.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is that the same person to whom you have referred?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. As having been known to you as a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir, it is the same person.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence that part of page 2 of the issue of April 23, 1955, of the New York Teachers News which indicates the editorial staff; ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 18," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. DOYLE. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 18

NEW YORK TEACHER NEWS

206 W. 15 St., New York 11—WA 4-5524

Published weekly except July and August and weeks of certain holidays by Union Publications, Inc., at 206 W. 15 St., New York 11, N. Y. Reentered as second class matter December 30, 1943, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 8, 1879. Subscription \$1 a year—5c a copy.

Vol. XV, No. 29—April 23, 1955

ISADORE RUBIN, EDITOR

Editorial Board: Abraham Lederman, Rose Russell.

Staff: Edward Herbst, Stella Eliashow, David Flacks, Eugene Jackson, Esther Rothman

Staff Photographer: Mildred Grossman

Harold Schor, Advertising Mgr. Abraham Squire, Circulation Mgr.

THE TEACHERS UNION OF NEW YORK

Notify us immediately when moving. Please include mailing label for information thereon in all your correspondence with Circulation Department. If we know your "check letters" on your mailing label, we can serve you more promptly and efficiently.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading):

Phyllis Rubin, R-u-b-i-n, was active in the Flatbush Club and attended many of its meetings.

Rhoda Rudbarg, R-h-o-d-a R-u-d-b-a-r-g; an active member of the Flatbush Club, attending its meetings.

Sid Ryan, R-y-a-n—and that is a strictly phonetical spelling. At a meeting of the Flatbush Club, on July 24, 1945, volunteered to assist in the Cacchione petition campaign.

Elsa Schaefer, E-l-s-a S-c-h-a-e-f-e-r; her name appeared on the recruiting chart which the club had in its headquarters in connection with the recruiting drive of 1944.

Vivian Schlessel, S-c-h-l-e-s-s-e-l. That is a phonetical spelling. She was nominated as a delegate to the county convention being held in January of 1946.

Doris Schlesser, S-c-h-l-e-s-s-e-r, and that is the way I heard it pronounced. I assume you would call it phonetical. At a meeting of the Flatbush Club on July 24, 1945, volunteered to assist in the Cacchione petition campaign. She had joined the party at a meeting held on April 17, 1945.

Janet Secundy, J-a-n-e-t S-e-c-u-n-d-y. She was an active member in the Flatbush Club, and at the time of the reorganization in January of 1946, went into another club where she eventually became an executive member.

Louis Secundy, 530 East 22d Street. He was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He had been nominated as a delegate to the State

convention being held in 1945, regarding the reconstitution of the Communist Political Association to the Communist Party. In stating his qualifications at that time he stated that he had just been made chairman of an industrial branch of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know in what industrial branch of the Communist Party Mr. Secundy was a member?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He said that it was a newly organized industrial branch and that it included some of the top functionaries of the party and that Rose Wortis was one of the members of the branch. He did not go into any more detail. [Reading:]

Helen Seligman, S-e-l-i-g-m-a-n, was on the executive committee of the Flatbush Club and was also a member of the American Labor Party.

Blanche Shapiro, S-h-a-p-i-r-o, attended meetings of the Flatbush Club. Her husband was in the service, and she contributed \$20 to the fund drive which she had received from him while he was still in the service.

Shep Sherman, S-h-e-r-m-a-n, attended meetings of the Flatbush Club at which I also was present.

Abe Shtabe, S-h-t-a-b-e; and that is a phonetical spelling. He had been a serviceman, and he did attend some of the meetings of the Flatbush Club. He made the statement that he was a member of the furriers' union.

Dorothy Shtabe. She was a member of the executive committee of the Flatbush Club.

Harry Silverstein, S-i-l-v-e-r-s-t-e-i-n, also known as Henry, attended meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Mildred Silverstein attended meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Mike Singer, S-i-n-g-e-r, 440 East 23d Street. He was a member of the Daily Worker staff, and did attend meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Gina Slade, G-i-n-a S-l-a-d-e; on January 9, 1945, she was nominated for the vice presidency and also nominated to be secretary of membership and personnel of the Flatbush Club. She had had a license to teach in the school system at one time, but surrendered that license.

Roslyn Sperling, R-o-s-l-y-n S-p-e-r-l-i-n-g. She attended meetings of the club, and at the particular meeting held on December 11, 1945, volunteered to help in the press drive by securing subscriptions to the Worker.

Abe Squire, S-q-u-i-r-e, attended meetings of the Flatbush Club, and was a teacher in the New York City school system, who was dismissed after trial.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like to again call your attention, to exhibit No. 18, which is the April 23, 1955, issue of the New York Teacher News. Will you examine it again and state whether the name of Abraham Squire is listed on its staff?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, the name of Abraham Squire is listed here as the circulation manager.

Mr. TAVENNER. He is the same Abraham Squire to whom you referred?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir, he is.

Mr. WILLIS. Is that New York City or New York State?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. New York City. [Reading:]

There was also a Sophie Tobin, T-o-b-i-n, who at a meeting of the club on September 20, 1944, contributed to the fund drive.

Bella Vankin, V-a-n-k-i-n, whose name I saw on the recruiting chart which was in the headquarters of the Flatbush Club at the time of the recruiting drive held in 1944.

Blanche Vitrozen, V-i-t-r-o-g-e-n; and that would be phonetical. She was placed in the Cortelyou Club, C-o-r-t-e-l-y-o-u, later on. I did see her after my association in the Flatbush Club at one of the section meetings of the section held on March 21, 1946.

Dave Vitrozen, V-i-t-r-o-g-e-n, stated that he had been a former Government employee and that he had joined the Communist Party in 1935.

Carrie Wagner, W-a-g-n-e-r, attended meetings of the Flatbush Club.

Monroe Wagner was nominated as a delegate to the county convention held in January of 1946.

Ruth Wang, of 150 Lefferts Avenue, an active member in the Flatbush Club. She was the executive secretary of the Flatbush Club, and was transferred into the Parkside Club with me, where she was on its executive committee, and also to the Lincoln Road Club, where she was on its executive committee. She did become the membership director of the Flatbush section. In July of 1945 she made the statement that she had been in the Communist Party for 8 years.

Joe Weeden, W-e-e-d-e-n; attended meetings and he was a CIO organizer.

Esther Weinberg, W-e-i-n-b-e-r-g, at the meeting of the Flatbush Club on December 11, 1945, volunteered to assist in the press drive by securing subscriptions to the Worker.

Eva Weiness, W-e-i-n-l-e-s-s, was at one of the meetings held in December of 1945, and in January of 1946 was nominated to the county convention which was being held that month.

Charlotte Weiss, W-e-i-s-s; attended one of the meetings, I remember the one held on October 18, 1945.

Jerry Weltfish, W-e-l-t-f-i-s-h. He was on the executive board of the Flatbush Club. He was a chiropodist by profession. He said he had joined the Communist Party in 1937. He was a campaign manager and cochairman of the American Labor Party in the Flatbush section, and ran in the American Labor Party primary, or rather he ran on the American Labor Party primary ticket for the New York State Assembly in 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was he elected?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir. [Reading:]

Belle, B-e-l-l-e, Weltfish attended meetings of the club.

Matty Wishner, W-i-s-h-n-e-r, attended meetings of the club.

Pete Wallman, P-e-t-e W-a-l-l-m-a-n, 1555 Nostrand Avenue; attended meetings of the Flatbush Club. He was a veteran, and became the head of the Veterans' Committee to Reelect Caccione.

Natalie Wallman, at 1555 Nostrand Avenue; she attended meetings of the club.

Ada Zazza, Z-a-z-z-a, and that is strictly a phonetical spelling. At a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on October 3 of 1944 she was instructed to report at American Labor Party headquarters to participate in their activity being conducted at that time.

Yetta Zidl, Z-i-d-l, and that is a strictly phonetical spelling. She was in attendance at a meeting on January 23, of 1945.

Max Zimmerman, Z-i-m-m-e-r-m-a-n. On May 25 of 1944 he was present at a class which was being held at the headquarters of the Flatbush Club, and had come for the particular reason of paying his dues to Ruth Wang, of the section committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, you indicated to me during the recess that you may have omitted the identification of one name this morning. Have you given us that name in the course of this?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I have not. If you wish it, I could give it to you now.

Mr. TAVENNER. Would you do so, please?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That was Minna Bodenheim, M-i-n-n-a B-o-d-e-n-h-e-i-m. 158 West 99th Street, New York City. She was a member of my group, the group of which I was the group captain. She informed me that she was a clerk in the Department of Welfare of New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that in the Ninth A. D. Group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have made available to the staff a number of issues of a bulletin entitled "Flatbush Community," which was published by the Flatbush Club of the Communist Political Association. Was that paper also published by the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it published only by the Communist Political Association?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir, and at the time of the reconstitution of the Communist Party in the summer of 1945, this bulletin was discontinued.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer in evidence the issues of the Flatbush Community of May 16, 1944, and June 13, 1944, June 27, 1944, July 11, 1944, July 25, 1944, August 8, 1944, September 5, 1944, September 20, 1944, October 3, 1944, October 31, 1944, November 28, 1944, December 12, 1944, December 26, 1944, January 9, 1945, January 23, 1945, February 6, 1945, February 20, 1945, March 6, 1945, March 20, 1945, April 3, 1945, and April 17, 1945, and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 19" for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. DOYLE. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do these publications, Flatbush Community, as was the procedure in the Ninth A. D. Club, make reference to the members of the club by their first names and sometimes by initials?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In this particular group I would say that even some were mentioned by their full names.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you examine these documents, and using them as a basis for your discussion, tell the committee briefly what activities of the Flatbush group are dealt with in those articles?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, this issue of May 16, 1944, refers to Ted and Stecia Morell as ace recruiters, that Ted Morell had already 10 recruits to his credit, and announces that classes are to be conducted at the club, 1 in American Traditions and 1 in Marxism Today.

Most of these articles do reflect some activity being conducted at that time, but do you want that in detail?

Mr. TAVENNER. No; only the outstanding activities of the club.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

The June 13, 1944, issue reflects that a class on the Soviet Union is going to start very shortly and that there is going to be a class on Marxism in the Teheran period. It also refers to the Consumers Council, urging the members to become active in consumers' work and Consumers Council, and part of it says, "Why not start such a council in your immediate neighborhood? Get in touch with Mrs. Bernice Engel, 280 East 21st Street, chairman of the Flatbush Consumers Council." Mrs. Bernice Engel was a member of the Flatbush Club.

The June 27, 1944, issue announces that Mike Gold of the Daily Worker staff is speaking at the club on June 28 and concerns itself with war bonds, for instance.

In the July 11, 1944, issue there is the announcement that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak at the club in the near future, and also it relates some incidents about working for the American Labor Party.

The July 25, 1944, issue announces that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is to speak at the club on August 16. It also announces that Peter V. Cacchione had spoken at an open-air meeting on July 12, and that 1 new member had been recruited as a result of that meeting.

The August 8, 1944, issue concerns itself with the press to some degree, and it reads:

"Read the Daily Worker every day and get at least one new reader. Ask the newsdealer to display it and volunteer to canvass exreaders for subscription renewals."

The September 5, 1944, issue reports on Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's speech at the club of August 16 on What Teheran Means to Women.

The September 20, 1944, issue reflects that courses are to be given at the Jefferson School which the comrades should attend, and also announces that the party is holding a meeting at Madison Square Garden on September 28.

The October 3, 1944, issue states that two courses are to be held at the club in Marxism in the World Today, and the Negro in the World Today; and that teachers are to be supplied by the school commission of the New York State Communist Political Association.

It also reports that Dave Goldway, who was State educational director of the party, spoke at a meeting on September 20.

The October 31, 1944, issue announces that a class is being conducted at the club entitled, "Marxism in the World Today," at which Leo Auerbach is to be the instructor. It also announces that on November 5 a forum is to be held at which Joseph Starobin, foreign editor of the Daily Worker, is to be a speaker.

The November 28, 1944, issue announces in its educational calendar that a class in Marxism in the World Today is being conducted on November 30; and that beginning with December 1, Margaret Cowl, also known as Margaret Krumbein, was giving a class on Women and the Postwar; and there was to be a forum of, What Is Behind the Liberal Party? on December 1.

The December 12, 1944, issue reports on Dave Goldway having spoken on An Analysis of the 1944 Elections. It gives an educational calendar; for instance, that Max Gordon is going to speak on What's Behind the Liberal Party? that Joseph Starobin is going to speak on What To Do With Germany, and that Doxey Wilkerson is going to speak on the New Emancipation Proclamation.

This issue also contains an article on Abe Feingold.

The December 26, 1944, issue mentions that Sadie Shatkin, who was also described by name as Duroshkin, was to speak at the club.

This also gave an educational calendar that Starobin was to speak at the club on January 12 and that Sam Kantor, manager of the United Electrical local was to speak on How to Create 60 Million Jobs for Americans, and on February 9, Doxey Wilkerson was to speak on a New Emancipation Proclamation.

The January 9, 1945, issue reports that Dave Rosenberg was guest speaker at the meeting of December 26, 1945, in connection with the CIO and AFL conventions, giving the contrast between them and their political significance.

The March 6, 1945, issue announces that Pete Cacchione is to speak at the next meeting and that the fund drive has started, \$200,000 being the goal.

The March 20, 1945, issue announces that the Flatbush Club, in the fund drive—out of its quota is \$3,000—the club is to keep \$1,500 to use for the Cacchione elections, and the county gets \$1,500 to use in borowide activity.

The April 3, 1945, issue concerns itself with fund raising activities. Also, it asks for help in organizing a mass rally at Erasmus Hall High School on April 25 in support of the San Francisco U. N. Conference. It announces that the Reverend Eliot White is to speak at the club on April 13.

The April 17, 1945, issue reports that Betsy Blom who had just joined the club was now entering the WACS.

That about concludes the Flatbush community bulletins; while there was nothing very outstanding about these issues, they do reflect what the Communist Party was doing at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You identified a person by the name of Miriam Black, who was a member of the Flatbush Club, and in the course of your statement you referred to her having worked in the Agriculture Department of the United States Government and then transferred to the Treasury Department in Vesey Street, New York. Can you give us any further identifying facts regarding the nature of her work and the nature of the position she held?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No; I do not know anything more than that. That is a statement that she herself made to me regarding the type of work that she was doing. She did live with her mother at the address that I gave, and her mother's name was Tettelbaum; now whether or not Miriam Black was a party name and Tettelbaum was her proper name, I do not know, but she was known only to me by the name of Miriam Black.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the approximate date of the discussion she held with you when she admitted the type of her former employment?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, I could not give you the specific date at this particular moment, but it would have been approximately sometime in the latter part of 1944 or sometime in 1945.

Mr. WILLIS. Did you lose track of her then, or did you continue to know her as a member of the Communist Party up to 1951?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. After the reorganization of the Flatbush section in January of 1946, I did lose contact with some of these people whom I had known in the Flatbush Club proper. She did go into other clubs, and I don't recall any specific instance after that except that I probably did see her at some of the section meetings following that reorganization. So that I might not have seen her much after sometime in 1946.

Mr. WILLIS. As you understood it, was she working for the Federal Government but stationed in New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir, and I understood her to state, it was in New York.

Mr. DOYLE. The committee will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Mr. DOYLE. Let us resume.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, in addition to the various activities of the two groups of the Communist Party of which you were a member, were you also required to do work in selling the Daily Worker or the Sunday Worker?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Oh, yes. That was one of the requirements on the part of the membership.

Press drives were held regularly and in those press drives the comrades were instructed to secure subscriptions to the Worker. During those press drives, "mobilizations" would be held, many times on a weekly basis, in order to canvass with the paper, in order to secure new readers for it and possible subscribers to the paper, with the ultimate idea of drawing them into the party through reading the paper.

Mobilizations were almost continuous so far as canvassing with the Daily Worker was concerned.

Mr. TAVENNER. The daily life of a member of these groups was a very busy affair, wasn't it?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It most certainly was. To be an active Communist you really did give a great deal of your time to it, and your life, actually.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have told us that the size of the Flatbush Club numerically was approximately 350 until it was reorganized.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the actual date of its reorganization.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Actually it was announced at a club meeting on December 5, 1945, that the club would be reorganized. Nat Rosenbluth, the chairman, spoke about this particular reorganization and he brought out the fact that the club must acquaint the members of the community with the facts about China, Indonesia, Palestine, and the roles the Truman administration and monopoly capitalism were playing. He said the comrades must work in mass organizations such as the American Labor Party, International Workers Order, Political Action Committee and consumer councils, and in order to become a better working and closely knit organization to perform the task of mobilizing the workers, a part of the reconstitution of the Brooklyn Communist Party would take the form of a new organizational setup whereby the large Communist clubs would be broken up into several small ones.

The county committee had proposed that the Flatbush Club which had a membership of about 350 be divided into 4 clubs with 75 to 100 members each. And one of these clubs was to be a youth club. The youth club to function the same as the adult Communist Party clubs in its procedure, policies, and activities. The comrades were to be members of the clubs covering the areas in which they lived. Now, there was also to be a further organizational change in the county which would mean that the reestablishment of sections would take place so that there would be mainly several clubs in a section under the direction of a section committee, section executive staff.

Now in the Flatbush setup the Flatbush section was to comprise the 21st A. D. and the 11th A. D. The 11th A. D. covered the area which had formerly been the area of the large Parkside Club of which we spoke before. The sections and the clubs were to have four officers each, a chairman, a secretary-treasurer, educational director and a press director.

Also there were to be two full-time organizers in the county, one in Greenpoint and the other in the Red Hook section because the population in these areas was completely working class and therefore warranting such organization.

In the Flatbush section what actually resulted was that nine clubs were formed, the Prospect Park Club, the Parkside Club, Flatbush Club, Farragut Club, Albemarle Club, the Theodore Dreiser Club, Joe Stember, Freedom Road and Glenwood.

The Parkside Club of which I became a member held its first meeting on January 22, 1946. We had a membership of 90 members at that time and we were divided into 6 groups; the groups meeting on alternate Tuesdays, in addition to the regular membership meeting which was also held on a Tuesday night.

Abe Feingold, who had been transferred into the Parkside Club, gave as the reasons and purposes for the reorganization of these two large Flatbush and Parkside Clubs into smaller groups, the fact that small units were needed to activize every member of the party and the comrades would be in a better position to reach a greater number of people in their own communities on the issues of the day under such organization.

He stated that the Communist Party had a membership of 6,000 at that time and it was considered the largest in the United States, and therefore it was up to the Communists in Brooklyn to set the pace.

Mr. WILLIS. Six thousand in the city of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No; the Communist Party in Brooklyn was supposed to have a membership of 6,000.

Mr. DOYLE. You mentioned youths. What ages were included in the term "youth" in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Most of the youth were in their late teens. Some of them might have been in their early twenties. Usually in a youth group you would have an adult member to more or less give them guidance. That was the usual policy that was followed in the maintenance of these youth clubs.

Mr. DOYLE. How numerous was the membership in the youth clubs with which you were familiar?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I do not really know what the membership was in this Joe Stember group but, of course, based on the figures of the

breakage into numerical numbers it must have been, I would say, roughly maybe 50. I could be wrong on that. I really do not want to be confined to that figure but I would say that based on what was happening at that time in the Flatbush section it might have been about that.

Mr. DOYLE. What sort of adult person did they put with the youth groups? What were the factors which made them choose the adult leader?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Usually somebody who was advanced politically to know how to transfer Marxist theory to these youth members and how to apply it to the issues of the day in having the youth conduct certain activities, whatever they might happen to be at the moment.

Mr. DOYLE. What would be the lowest age of membership in the adult group? Would there be any in their late teens or early twenties, say 21?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I found that some of them were in their early twenties in the adult group.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you were told that the Communist Party of Brooklyn consisted of 6,000 members, were you given any figure as to the membership of the entire New York area at that time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I don't recall offhand now what that figure was but there was some figure. I could probably locate it if you wish to bring it up at some other time. I can probably go through figures on the organization of the party. Offhand I do not know, just at the moment.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the breaking up of these two larger groups into smaller groups for purposes of security?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, it was. Of course many of the explanations were that the large groups when they comprised a membership of 300 were unwieldy so far as activating all the membership.

However, at this time they did continue to break up these groups of 75 to 100 into even smaller groups and it was maintained that the reorganization was not a move on the part of the Communist Party to go underground but that it was being done to improve the organizational efficiency of the party and to activate the membership.

However, a statement was made by Ruth Wang, the membership director of the Flatbush sections, who said that the breakdown into small clubs had to be done because no one knew just how much longer it would be before the party might be forced underground, so there was a security measure attached to this movement of breaking down the clubs into smaller groups aside from the mobility that was claimed it would provide.

Mr. DOYLE. What year was that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This was beginning of 1946 and of course as time went on, especially in 1947, there was a good deal of anti-Communist feeling and the party was very anxious to combat any threatened outlawing. However, at that particular time, I don't know just what specific measures were being considered, but certainly there was a good deal of talk about outlawing the party and they were anticipating all of this, and probably that is why as early as 1946 they began to reorganize in smaller groups.

Mr. WILLIS. Did the Communist Party become more and more security conscious later?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. They became more and more concerned as time went on. Of course such measures as the Mundt bill were being discussed which they felt would naturally outlaw the party, and of course when the party's 12 leaders were indicted the latter part of 1948, they felt this was a move against the party which would force it underground, and they became much more security conscious as time went on.

It became mandatory for the clubs to break down into small groups, and small clubs, of probably not more than 5 members each in a group. This continued up until even through 1950 when they really did reorganize to a degree of going almost completely underground.

Mr. WILLIS. That is the evidence we received in Milwaukee; that in about 1950 a large number did actually go underground there. Were you going to develop that later on?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, to some extent.

Mr. WILLIS. I won't interfere with the chronology of the presentation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, you indicated that you would recess at 4 o'clock, and the next subject I wanted to treat is rather extensive.

Mr. DOYLE. Then perhaps we had better recess until 10 tomorrow morning in this room.

(Whereupon, at 3:55 p.m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m. Wednesday, May 4, 1955.)

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, NEW YORK AREA—PART III

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1955

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC HEARING

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to recess at 10 a. m., in the caucus room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Morgan M. Moulder (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Morgan M. Moulder and Edwin E. Willis.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, counsel, and George C. Williams, investigator.

MR. MOULDER. The subcommittee will be in order. Proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

MR. TAVENNER. I would like to recall Mrs. Blauvelt, who is now present.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MILDRED BLAUVELT—Resumed

MR. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, in the course of the testimony yesterday you described for us a meeting on December 5, 1945 of the Flatbush Club when the chairman, Nat Rosenbluth, advised that the club members must be acquainted and the people of the community must be acquainted with the facts about China, Indonesia, and Palestine.

I would like you to tell the committee what you learned in the course of your work in the Communist Party regarding the activity of the Communist Party in attempting to create a policy with respect to China, Palestine, Iran, and what it termed in general a fight against imperialism.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Probably I can begin by saying that on November 16 and 18, 1945, the national committee of the Communist Party held a meeting at which the decision was made to conduct an anti-imperialist campaign directed particularly against intervention in China.

At this time the various clubs in the Communist Party throughout New York City held mass meetings, outdoor rallies and roving picket lines calling for withdrawal from China. The Chiang Kai-shek government was denounced and what was called American interference in the internal affairs of China was condemned.

In fact, the New York State committee of the Communist Party called for a get-out-of-China rally for November 9 at Union Square.

In connection with this activity at a meeting of the Flatbush Communist Club on December 5 of 1945 Abe Shtabe, a member of the committee which was arranging the joint campaign of the Flatbush and Parkside clubs in the Flatbush section against American intervention in China and Indonesia, and against the administration policies on international affairs in general, reported that it had been decided to hold a roving picket line on December 13 carrying banners calling for a free China, et cetera.

They wanted 50 veterans of the 2 clubs to lead this picket line and he called for the organization of a veterans committee.

Now this picket line was conducted on December 13 and leaflets had been prepared by the club which were distributed at that time.

They were throwaways, and as the picket line was being conducted, the members participating in the picket line would distribute the throwaways and at the conclusion of the picket line one of the members stayed on one of the street corners to dispose of the remaining leaflets.

Also at this time the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party issued a call to the entire Kings County membership to participate in a demonstration to be held by the veterans committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party. This demonstration was to be held on Saturday afternoon, December 22, 1945, at 1:30 p. m., in the downtown shopping area of Brooklyn. It was to last for an hour and to be in protest against American intervention in China and was to urge the speedy return of the GI's.

This was a continuing protest and it was coupled with the party's position on Palestine, and leaflets were distributed at regular intervals on these particular issues.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of the leaflets being circulated on the general subject of China. I have before me a throwaway published by the Parkside-Flatbush Communist Party. It is entitled "A Xmas Gift our GI's Want."

I hand it to you and ask if that is one of the leaflets you are mentioning?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, it is, and I would like to make this point right here: How the Communist Party would tie up a very appealing note to the people, for instance, calling this a Christmas gift—getting the GI's home.

Naturally, everybody wanted to see their boys home. They coupled an appeal like that with the motive of carrying out their anti-imperialistic campaign against the Government's international or foreign policies. It was typical of how they would conduct campaigns.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, rather than introduce this document in evidence, I believe it is worthwhile to read it into the testimony because its propaganda purposes are so apparent. So with your permission I will read it into the record.

A XMAS GIFT OUR GI'S WANT

Our GI's want more than anything else to be sent home. Their job is done. They were sent to lick the Fascist armies of Japan and Germany. They completed this job in coalition with our allies on V-J Day—4 months ago:

Why today are American boys dying in China flying planes to Chiang Kai-shek? Why are American Marines on the firing line in China, in danger of sudden death? Why do we foster civil war by seeking to fasten the reactionary Nationalist regime on the unwilling Chinese people?

The American imperialists pushing this program are juggling with the lives of our GI's. They are willing to let our boys stew in China and the islands of the Pacific and in Europe as they play their dangerous game of power politics. They are undermining our friendly relations with the freedom loving people of China and all Asia. They are planting the seeds of a third world war.

Ambassador Patrick Hurley has resigned. He was smoked out by the speech of Congressman Hugh DeLacy in the House of Representatives as the man responsible for this program—

May I interrupt my reading there by stating that former Congressman Hugh DeLacy was called as a witness before this committee at Dayton in September of 1954 and was confronted with testimony of Barbara Hartle from Seattle in identifying him as a member of the Communist Party, and that former Congressman DeLacy refused to answer material questions relying on the fifth amendment for his refusal to answer.

(Continuing to read the document:)

The pressure of the American people's protest must not relax. Secretary of State James Byrnes must go too. He is equally responsible for the policy of intervention. American troops and equipment must leave China now.

This is America's fifth wartime Christmas. Give our GI's a real gift now. Send a letter to President Truman. Urge him to speed our boys home immediately. Urge him to stop America's meddling in the internal affairs of China.

Don't forget the boys overseas—they haven't forgotten you.

I interrupted your narrative to show that that was one type of propaganda leaflets used by the Communist Party in the campaign it was making in the area of New York.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you proceed, please?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. On the question of Palestine; for instance, in connection with activity on this question the Flatbush Club held a meeting January 8, 1946, at which Mary Himoff, who was in charge of Jewish work for the State office of the Communist Party of New York State, was the guest speaker. She spoke on the current question of allowing the Jewish people to settle in Palestine and said she wanted it understood that the Communist approach to the issue of Palestine was no different than their approach to the issues of Chiang Kai-shek and Indonesia and that just as their demand was for a free China and Indonesia, so was the Communist demand that Jewish people be allowed the right to make their home in Palestine.

She urged the comrades to read the Morning Freheit, which would guide them on the issue of Palestine.

This also was a continuing discussion within the Communist Party clubs and again on May 14, 1946, at a meeting of the Parkside Club, Sid Wang, one of the organizers of the Flatbush section, discussed this question and he maintained that England's interest in Palestine was not because of its natural resources of which it had none, but because it was the lifeline between the oilfields of Iran and Iraq and the Mediterranean, and he said the whole question of the fight for Palestine revolved around the fight against this British imperialism and that the Communists as Marxists must view the problem of getting the displaced Jews of Europe into Palestine in the light of fighting imperialism rather than in the light of merely giving relief and sympathy to the Jewish people.

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, was it the Communist Party purpose to carry out certain overall objectives in its world fight for com-

munism in which it was interested rather than in the Jewish people as such?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right. On the relationship of the Soviet Union and the displaced Jews, Sid Wang stated that the doors of the Soviet were open to them but that the Soviet required citizenship of those who lived and worked within its borders and that many of the displaced Jewish people were reluctant to assume such citizenship not being willing to accept socialism.

He also stated that the Soviet required rigid screening of those entering the country in order to keep out undesirables and the Soviet was justified in this screening because it was an isolated state surrounded on all sides by enemies and therefore had to protect itself against the entrance of Fascists who would sabotage it, whereas the United States was not surrounded by enemies and had nothing to fear.

He said the Communists must take action to bring the Jewish question to the attention of the community and that they must work in mass organizations and work as Communists although not necessarily in the name of the party, and he said the Flatbush section was going to set up a committee to work on this problem and each club was to canvass its membership to see who would be available to work on this particular committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you began to discuss this subject you stated that Mary Himoff took the lead. Have you had any opportunity to know anything about Mary Himoff since the time of this meeting on January 8, 1946?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Not of my own personal knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, Mary Himoff is the person who was sent by the Communist Party to the city of Baltimore, according to sworn testimony before the committee, and there became the secretary of the Communist Party at the same time Earl Reno was the organizer of the Communist Party.

We also have testimony regarding her that she became the interpreter of the Russian who was sent from Russia to this country to take a position of leadership in the Young Communist League.

We found this person by the name of "Max" referred to in hearings of our committee in many places in the United States but it was only during the Baltimore hearing that we were able to identify his alias as Max Young and that his real name was D-a-m-a-n-o-n. We found Mr. Damanon was then under deportation orders.

Did you have any knowledge of Mary Himoff prior to this meeting of January 8, 1946?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I don't believe I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe you have told us she was in charge of the Jewish work for the state office of the Communist Party in New York in 1946.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Please proceed.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was a similar situation which existed in connection with the question of Iran and this also was discussed at party meetings. At a meeting of the Flatbush section held on April 21, 1946, Nat Rosenbluth, the section organizer, spoke on imperialism and the Iranian situation and in this connection he stated that Iran was a feudal state in which English and American imperialists wished to

maintain control of oil and that such a cartel could be prevented if the Soviet Union were given concessions because the Soviet was a Socialist state and not interested in imperialism and the Soviet would return 49 percent of the profits to Iran and look toward the welfare of the people; whereas the English would return only 20 percent which would go to the landowners. That was typical of their reasoning on these particular questions at the time.

Mr. TAVENNER. You made reference to the organization of a veterans committee. You stated that special emphasis was being placed upon recruiting veterans. Will you give the committee any additional information you have regarding the Communist Party program among veterans?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Here again probably I could start out by saying that the Communist Party of New York State held a conference on December 1-2, 1945 for the purpose of drawing up a program in connection with veterans and at this conference resolutions were presented calling for the organization of veterans into trade unions and veterans organizations, the organization of Negro veterans, the recruitment of veterans into the party, the integration of returning Communist veterans into party leadership and formation of county and section committees.

At the meeting of the Flatbush club held December 5, 1945, Abe Shtabe, who had attended this conference, reported on it and stated that William Z. Foster had said that the veterans would become an integral part of the Communist Party's activities and that Robert Thompson had compared the difference between the return of the Communists from the Spanish Civil War when they knew that the world was headed for fascism and war and comparing that with their return from World War II when they should have been able to feel that fascism was crushed only to find that the forces of imperialism and reaction were still at work.

In connection with this activity the party members were constantly reminded to recruit veterans and the clubs endeavored to reregister those veterans who had been party members before their induction into the services and the veterans who were in the party were urged to become active in veterans organizations as well as in their own trade unions and other mass organizations of which they might be members.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have testified concerning your membership in the Parkside club of the Communist Party. Will you refresh the recollection of the committee, please, as to the period of time that you were a member of the Parkside club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was a member of the Parkside club from January 1946 until June 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. During that period of time were you appointed to any major committee of the Parkside club of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was appointed as chairman of the fund drive committee. The party had annual fund drives usually at the beginning of the year, and in this particular fund drive that was conducted at the time I was in the Parkside club, I was made the chairman of the fund drive committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. A little later I will want to ask you about your activity as chairman of the fund drive committee. I want to delay that because I believe there were fund drive activities in later groups in which you were a member.

Will you give us at this time, please, the identification of those persons in the Parkside club of the Communist Party who were personally known to you to be members of the Communist Party and in doing this I would want you to carry out the same instructions as before as to identification of individuals.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. When I was transferred to the Parkside club in January of 1946 several members of the Flatbush club were transferred with me and they were Abe Feingold, Rose Gollomb, Florence Levine, Dorothy Liff, Anne E. Morganstern, Ann Rivlin, John Rogers, Nat Rosenberg, and Ruth Wang.

In addition to those transfers from the Flatbush Club I came to know as members of the Parkside club, Herman Abramson of 45 Hawthorne Street. He was on the executive committee of the Parkside Club. He was at one time chairman of the 11th A. D. section of the American Labor Party, a member of Americans United for World Organization, the Zionist Organization of America and one of the PTA groups in the neighborhood.

Mr. TAVENNER. How are you able to identify these persons who were members of the Parkside Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I met with them at meetings at some time or other that were held by the Parkside club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you also have a group of members at this club identified to you by the chairman of the club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Tell us how that occurred.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. When I was made the chairman of the fund drive committee I had to write letters to a certain group of the membership, letters which asked these particular members to make pledges to the fund drive, letters which asked those members who had already pledged to the fund drive to fulfill their pledges and an additional letter to all these comrades, urging them to attend a party given by the Parkside Club to raise funds for the fund drive. This list was given to me by Betty Medinz, chairman of the club.

Mr. TAVENNER. The list was give you by the chairman of the club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I believe we should reserve for executive session the identification of persons whose names were given to her on a list by the chairman of the Parkside Club which I believe to be in a different category from persons that she actually was able to identify from her own personal knowledge; with the exception, however, of the persons whose names were given her as members of the club regarding contributions to the fund drive of the Communist Party, and who responded to that call to contribute funds.

Mrs. TAVENNER. Will that procedure be satisfactory?

Mr. MOULDER. Yes. Was this list part of the records of the club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Records as such were not actually kept under party orders. They were not to be kept.

Mr. MOULDER. Were you an official at that time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was chairman of the fund drive committee; and Betty Medinz, chairman of the Parkside Club, gave me in my capacity as chairman of the fund drive committee, this list of the members to whom to send letters.

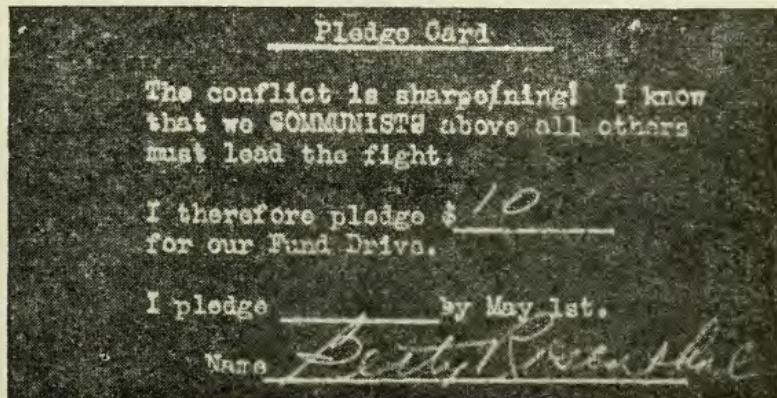
Mr. TAVENNER. Do you understand that you are to give us in public session only the names of members on that list who in response to your

contact with them made contributions to the fund drive of the Communist Party?

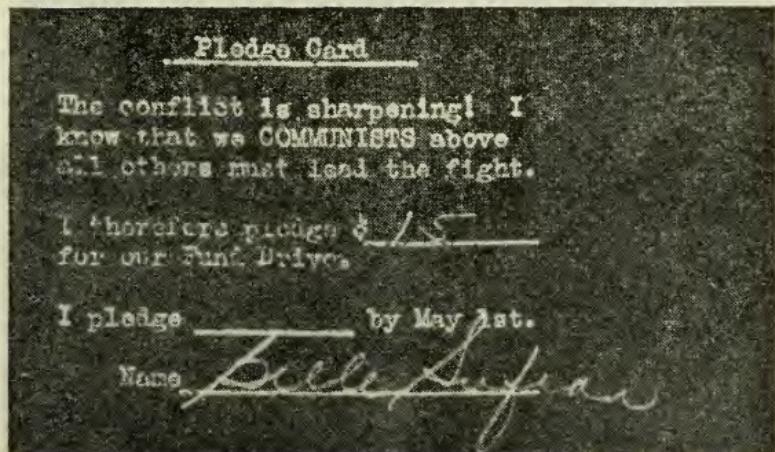
Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

(Subsequent to the appearance of Mrs. Blauvelt before the committee, she located and furnished the committee 25 pledge cards from individuals whose names appeared on the list given her by Betty Medinz, chairman of the Parkside Club. In the particular instances where the name of the pledgor is concealed, by either the pledgor failing to sign his full name or the use of an alias, Mrs. Blauvelt identified each person by the name under which that person was known to her. The pledge cards are reproduced herewith in numerical order with each identification as furnished by Mrs. Blauvelt:)

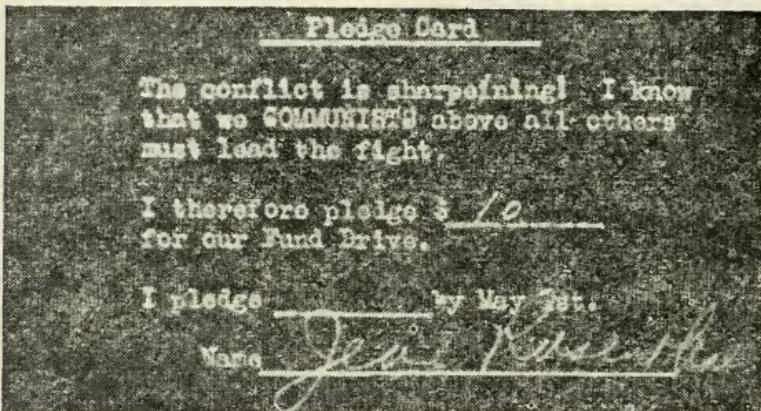
BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 20



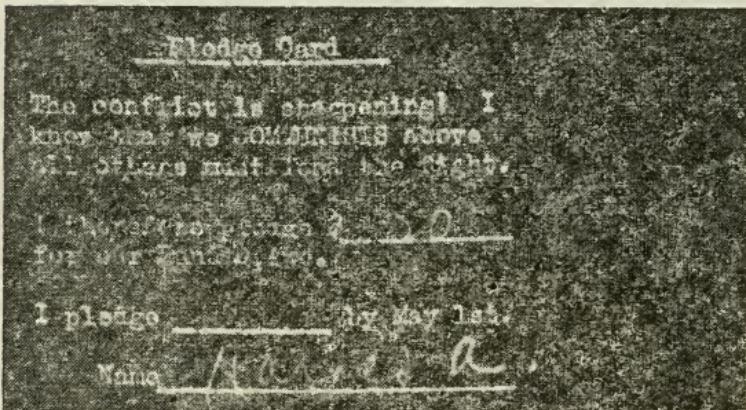
No. 1. Betty Rosenthal.



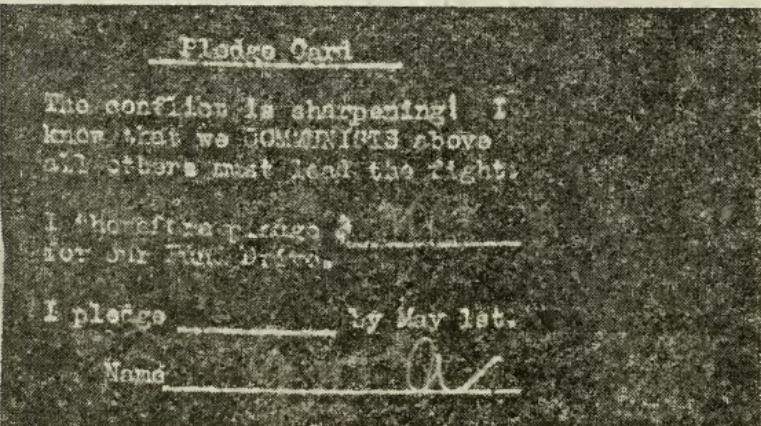
No. 2. BELLE SUFIAN.



No. 3. JEAN ROSENTHAL.



No. 4. HAROLD A BROFF.



No. 5. GERT A BROFF.

Pledge Card

The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$ 15.00
for our Fund Drive.

I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name: Esther Buss

No. 6. ESTHER BUSS.

Pledge Card

The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$ 20
for our Fund Drive.

I pledge ~~\$10~~ by May 1st.

Name: Bill C.

No. 7. BILL CAHN.

Pledge Card

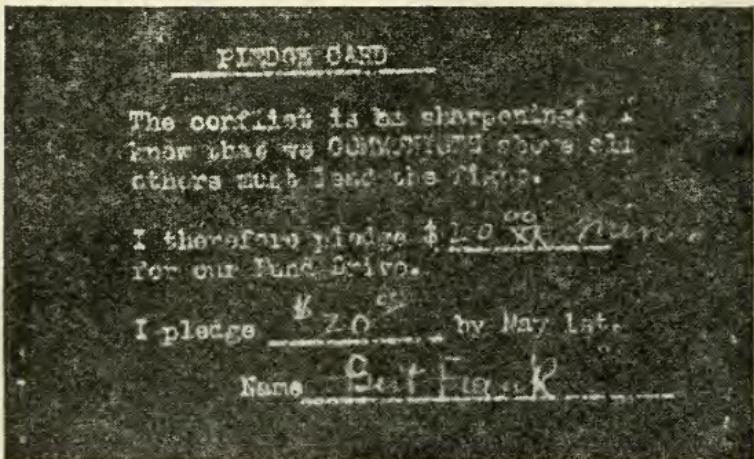
The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$ 50
for our Fund Drive.

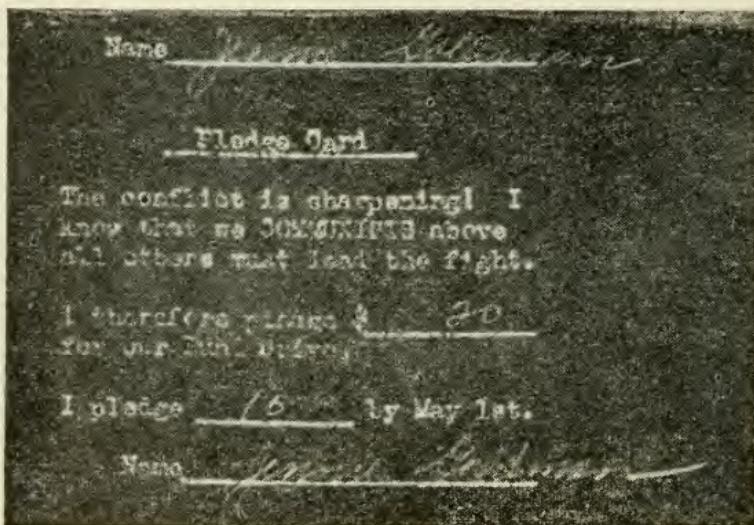
I pledge ~~\$75~~ by May 1st.

Name: Abe Feingold

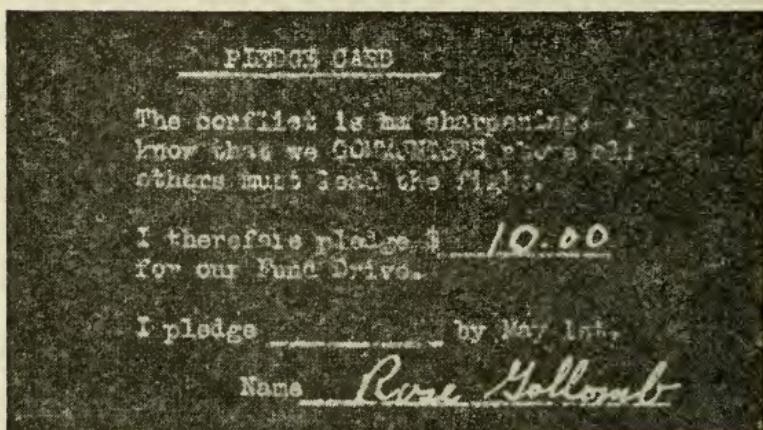
No. 8. ABE FEINGOLD.



No. 9. BERT FRANK.



No. 10. JENNIE GOLDMAN.



No. 11. ROSE GOLLOMB.

Pledge Card

The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$ 5 ~~for~~ ^{to} ~~fund~~ ^{fund} ~~drive~~ ^{drive} ~~communist~~ ^{communist} for our Fund Drive.

I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name Harold Heyman

NO. 12. HAROLD AND BELLE HEYMAN.

PLIJDGE CARD

The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$ 20 for our Fund Drive.

I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name Joe Hardart

NO. 13. JOSEPH HARDART.

I pledge 10 by May 1st.

Name Hazel

Pledge Card

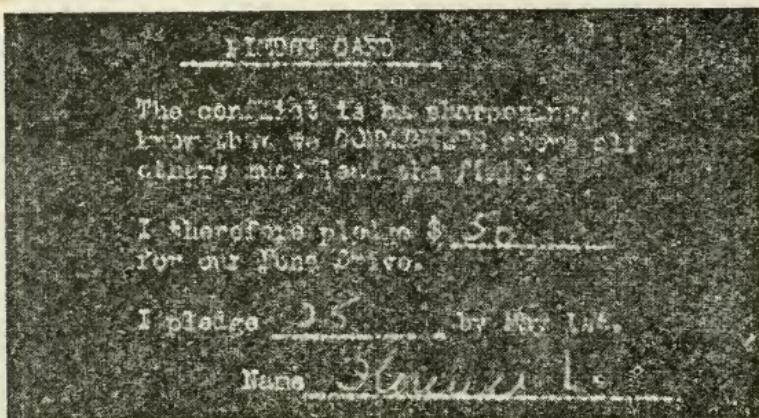
The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$ 5 for our Fund Drive.

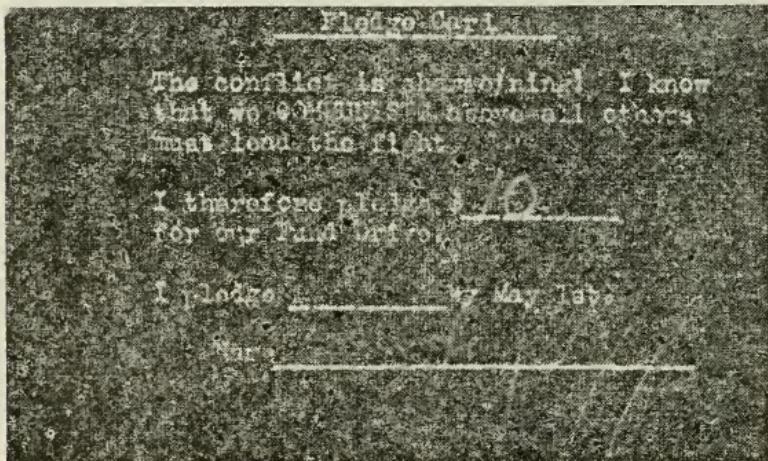
I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name Hazel

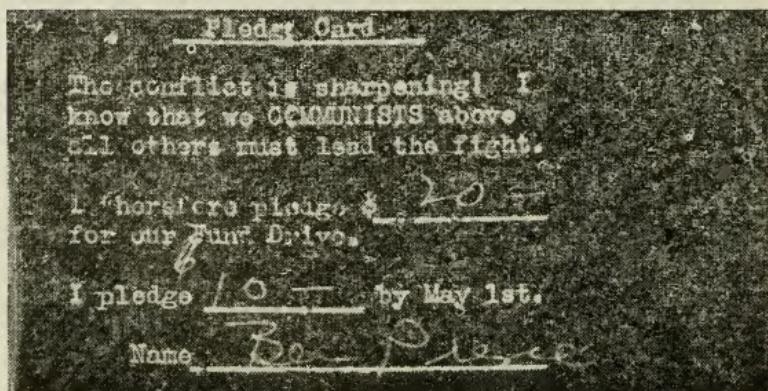
NO. 14. HAZEL FORBES.



No. 15. FLORENCE LEVINE.



No. 16. DOROTHY LIFF.



No. 17. BEN PIERCE.

PLEDGE CARD

The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$1 for our Fund Drive.

I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name _____

No. 18. NORMA PIERCE.

PLEDGE CARD

The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$50 for our Fund Drive.

I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name Leonard Tyler

No. 19. LEONARD TYLER.

PLEDGE CARD

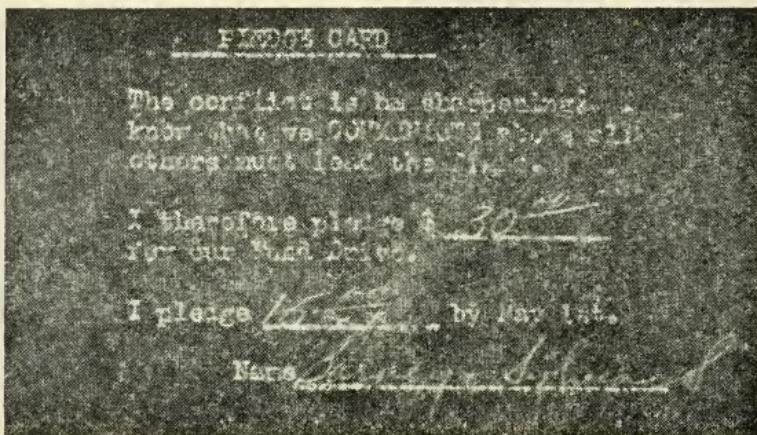
The conflict is sharpening! I know that we COMMUNISTS above all others must lead the fight.

I therefore pledge \$20 for our Fund Drive.

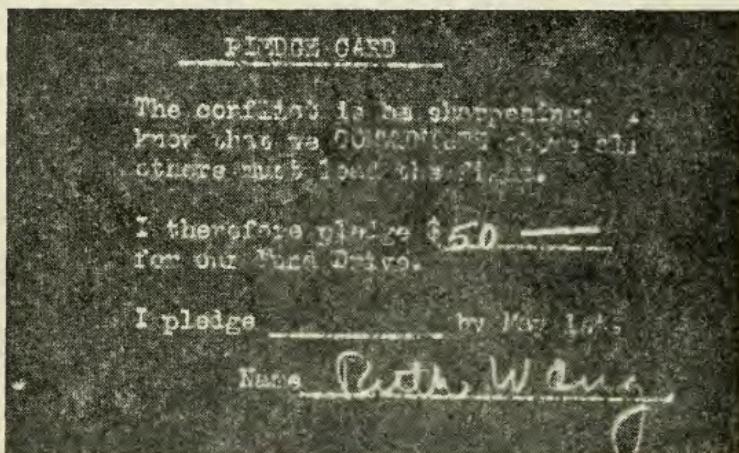
I pledge _____ by May 1st.

Name Z. A. M.

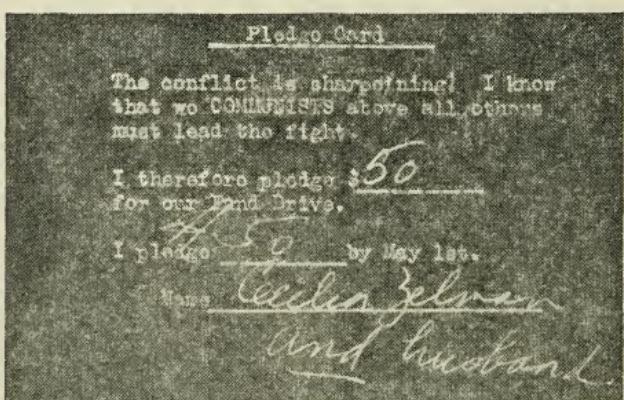
No. 20. BETTY MEDINZ.



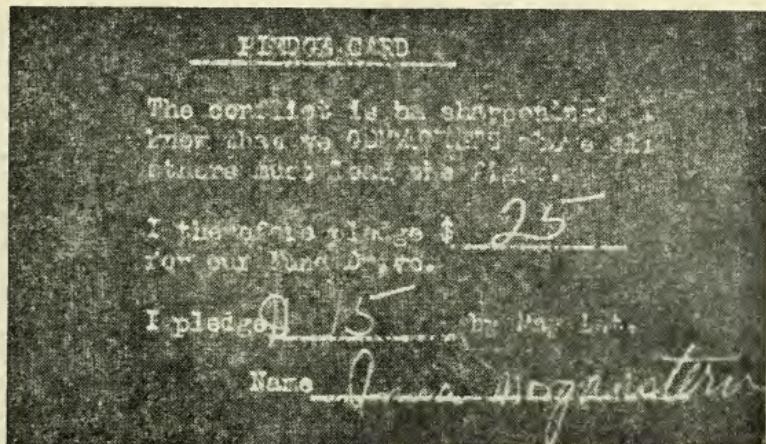
No. 21. BARNEY AND SYLVIA SCHNEIDERMAN.



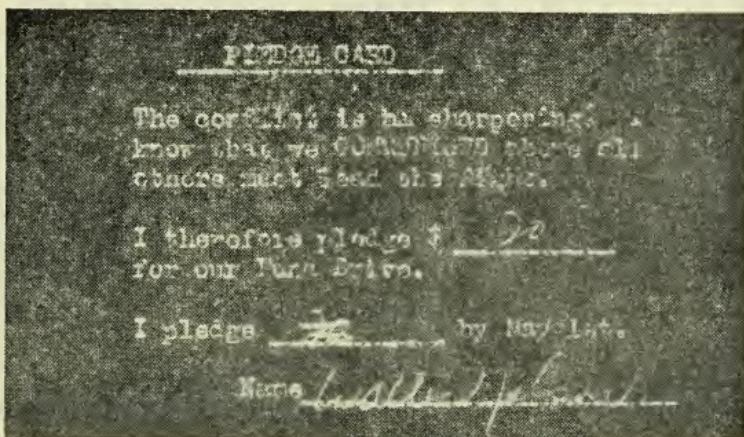
No. 22. RUTH WANG.



No. 23. CECELIA ZELMAN AND HUSBAND FRED ZELMAN.



No. 24. ANNE E. MORGANSTERN



No. 25. WALTER NELSON.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

There was another member, Gert Abroff, of 130 Fenimore Street. She came to one of the meetings of the Parkside Club. She had been made a part of the fund drive committee but never appeared at any of the meetings that I called.

There was Harold Abroff, 130 Fenimore Street, who pledged to the fund drive in response to the request made in these letters.

I do have several people that I come to right now who are part of that mailing list. I suppose you prefer that I not name them now.

There was Larry Borgia. Larry Borgia before entering the Army had been president of the former large Parkside Club in the Flatbush section and was called one of its most active members. He was reregistered into the party for 1946 at a meeting that was held on February 5 of 1946 and at that time he stated that he was a member of the State, County, and Municipal Workers Union.

Also I knew Esta Buss, 57 Lincoln Road. Esta Buss was later transferred with me to the Lincoln Road Club. She was a member of the American Labor Party.

There was also Bill Cahn, 105 Lincoln Road. He was later transferred into the Lincoln Road Club with me where he was acting chairman for a while. He was a member of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, and of the American Newspaper Guild, and he said he did some of the writing for UERMWA.

There was Rhoda Cahn, also 105 Lincoln Road, who was later transferred to the Lincoln Road Club with me and who was very active upon party directives in attempting to form a consumers' council. She had a sublicense to teach in the New York City school system but surrendered it.

Mr. WILLIS. By sublicense do you mean as a substitute teacher?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right. [Reading:]

Elizabeth Feingold, 64 Sterling Street. She was later transferred to the Lincoln Road Club with me where she was educational director for a while and membership director for a while. She stated she was active in the PTA. She also had a license to teach in the New York City school system but also surrendered her license.

There was Larry G. Garber, also known as Gold, 307 Sterling Street. He was later transferred with me to the Lincoln Road Club and at one of the meetings held for the purpose of reregistering the members into the party for 1947 he appeared to reregister and at that time stated that he was a projectionist and also stated he was trying to organize a Communist Party club in an industrial unit.

Ted Grossman. He joined the party at a meeting of the Parkside Club held March 19, 1946, at which Harold Collins of the Jefferson School spoke. Collins had invited all of the nonmembers present at that particular meeting to join the party and Grossman was one who responded to that invitation.

Joseph Hardart: Joseph Hardart pledged \$20 for the fund drive being conducted at that time.

Belle Heyman, 433 Rogers Avenue: She was transferred with me to the Lincoln Road Club where she became its membership director. She said she worked for Best & Co.

Harold Heyman, 433 Rogers Avenue: He was director of press at the Parkside Club. He was transferred to the Lincoln Road Club with me where he became its chairman. He was a serviceman.

There was a Helen Kleiner, whom I met at one of the Parkside Club meetings, and there was Herman Lacey, whom I met at the meetings. He was supposed to have worked for Hearns Department Store.

Abe Levine, whom I met at meetings.

Betty Medinz, 271 Parkside Avenue: She was the chairman of the Parkside Club and stated that she worked for the Consumers' Union.

Beckie Medinz, 271 Parkside Avenue who was Betty's mother, and attended a meeting of the club.

There was Millie Medinz, also known as Mickey, 271 Parkside Avenue. She also attended meetings of the Parkside Club.

Mary Nelson, 150 Lefferts Avenue, who was transferred to the Lincoln Road Club, with me. She was a member of the furriers union, she said, and was later transferred to an industrial unit of the furriers union.

Walter Nelson, 150 Lefferts Avenue, later transferred to the Lincoln Road Club with me.

He was literature director in the Lincoln Road Club. He stated he was a member of the Philharmonic Choral Society.

Dorothy Nowak, 245 Hawthorne Street: She was in attendance at a meeting of the Parkside Club.

Sylvia Ogur, 411 Parkside Avenue: She stated she was a teacher in a community school and she attended several meetings of the Parkside Club with me. She also had a substitute license to teach in the New York City school system but I believe that was vacated.

Gil Pelham, 100 Lefferts Avenue: He was also transferred with me to the Lincoln Road Club where he became its press director and also its chairman for a while. He worked for the Federal Government and I believe he mentioned something about customs and also some work about surplus.

Mr. WILLIS. Was he stationed in New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He was in New York. In 1946 he mentioned being in Linden, N. J., and stated he was supposed to be going to Syracuse. I do not know whether or not it was a transfer.

Mr. WILLIS. When was your last association with him?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That would have been sometime in 1946, early part of 1947.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion?

Yesterday this witness, speaking about the same period identified someone said to have been connected with the Department of Agriculture. Here we have another one connected with the customs. I suggest that the clerk be instructed to write to the respective Departments involved and ascertain if the two persons mentioned are employees of the Government.

Mr. MOULDER. A splendid suggestion.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In connection with Gil Pelham, he was very suspicious of the fact that he was under investigation at that time. What might have happened to him since then I don't know, but he was certainly aware from the opinions he was expressing that some investigation was being conducted against him. I don't know whether that might have subsequently frightened him out of the party.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Beale understands the suggestion and he is instructed to proceed accordingly by seeking information as to whether they are still employed by the Government or when they were employed and in what capacities.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

There was Harry Richman, 317 Lefferts Avenue. He also transferred to the Lincoln Road Club, with me. He attended meetings and at one time stated that he had joined the Communist Party in 1932.

Sylvia Richman, 317 Lefferts Avenue. She was also transferred to the Lincoln Road Club with me and under party directives organized a consumers council. She also had a license to teach in the New York City school system but surrendered that license.

Jeanette Rosenfeld, 85 Clarkson Avenue. She was press director for a while and also the recording secretary of the Parkside Club. She was attending a section training class at the time that I knew her.

Seymour Rosenfeld, 85 Clarkson Avenue. He was on the executive committee of the Parkside Club, and I think was organizer for awhile, and was made part of the section review commission, as I recall. He also attended the section training class.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is a section review commission?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. A review commission is composed of those members of the party who have the responsibility of investigating and screening other members in the party for security reasons. If there is any doubt about their loyalty to the Communist Party, it is this review commission which passes judgment upon them. Usually they take action on whether party members shall be dropped from the party or expelled from the party or retained, depending on whether they so decide.

Mr. WILLIS. It seems to me that with all the care they seem to take about security they are not as good as our FBI. There you are, an undercover agent, and it took them 9 years to discover you were there. They are not so smart.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I stayed a step ahead of them.

Mr. WILLIS. For 9 years, and at the risk of your life, according to the citation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any occasions when you were fearful that your identity had been or was about to be discovered?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, there were several times when I thought probably I might have been either recognized by the comrades whom I

met very unexpectedly in places where ordinarily I should not have been, according to my party background. I remember one instance of one of the comrades calling upon me at my earliest address. I wasn't there at the time. But they did a very nice job of covering for me. Then I know one time when I had to go into headquarters.

Mr. TAVENNER. Police headquarters?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Police headquarters, to submit one of my reports. I was just about a block away from headquarters when I was crossing the street and one of the comrades came driving along in a truck and hailed me, and I was positive that probably the next day when I went to a meeting I was going to be criticized for being in a part of the city at a time when I should not be there and questioned as to my motives in being there, and probably some suspicion cast upon me. There were other instances when I had to leave my own home, naturally, to get to meetings and on a couple of occasions I did happen to walk into the subway train where some other comrade whom I knew from another section was sitting, and it meant either a fast exit or getting into another car of the train as quickly as I could. Incidents did happen like that with more frequency than I cared to experience.

Mr. WILLIS. You related to us between sessions yesterday the occasion where they finally caught up with you in 1951, and where you had to meet someone on a street corner.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That was at the time of my expulsion from the party. Of course they had at the time of my expulsion taken a period of a few months before they actually got around to expelling me. They had conducted a verification of me. In other words, a screening. They had called me into private session and told me that they were going to consider me for a confidential job within the party.

However, I did have to have a more complete screening than I had already had. Then they also told me a little later that this confidential assignment would have to be held in abeyance because there was some suspicion that I might be an agent for the FBI.

Well, a certain period elapsed and I finally was contacted to meet with my section director on one of the street corners in Brooklyn and I did as I was directed. We stood on the corner in the cold for about half an hour before she finally hailed a cab to take us to the apartment where I was going to face my expulsion.

They didn't tell me it was an expulsion meeting but I anticipated it. We went to the apartment of one of the comrades who was living in the Gowanus housing project. I was faced with the two members of the review commission who had conducted the verification of me and I went through another interrogation and was called a stool pigeon, et cetera.

Mr. WILLIS. All this reinvestigation of you was leading up to a promotion in the Communist Party, whereas they were pressing you for more information about your life?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, it may be interpreted both ways. They might have been sincere in their statement that they did wish to consider me for a confidential appointment because at that time they were placing many of their members in the underground and they had to place those members whom they considered reliable.

I had proved myself up until that particular time to be one of their reliable comrades. They could depend upon me to carry out direc-

tives. There might have been some truth in it. I have absolutely no way of knowing. I would have been very interested in finding out myself whether I ever did get a confidential assignment.

Mr. WILLIS. Did they ever ask you while an undercover operative to solicit membership to the party? Was that not tough on you to ask people to join the party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I never did ask anybody to join the party, actually.

Mr. WILLIS. How did you get by in making them believe you were soliciting membership?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There were many people whom you might ask to join the party whom you met through canvassing with the Daily Worker in the neighborhood, but in many cases naturally they would refuse. So I didn't have to worry too much about that. I was just not a successful recruiter.

Mr. TAVENNER. You said you had to prove your so-called loyalty to the Communist Party by carrying out its directives. Were you ever assigned a chore or a duty which was very difficult for you to perform as you were not actually an ideological member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, I think probably one of the most difficult tasks that faced me in the party was distribution of leaflets on street corners and subway stations and in front of the department stores. When I was called upon to do those things naturally I did have to do them and I did them, but it was with great reluctance that I did so. Of course it always presented a security risk to myself because I never knew whom I might meet, who might know my true identity and would greet me by my true name.

I had not only the risk of being discovered by the party, but I had also the risk of being confronted with personal friends of mine who naturally did not know I was in the party. This was a well-guarded secret during the 9 years I was in the party. There were also some instances of carrying out directives which I was reluctant to do.

For instance, when we had to reregister the membership into the party and I was directed to speak to certain of the members, some of whom were a little reluctant to reregister for various reasons. I remember the case of one of the comrades who was a deeply religious woman. She joined the party on the urging of the party members in my club on the basis that the party was helping the Negro people. She happened to be a Negro. When the time came for reregister into the party for the forthcoming year, she hesitated about reregistering because she couldn't quite reconcile religion and the Communist Party. She had been told if you were a member of the Communist Party, at least her pastor told her if she was a member of the Communist Party, she could not be a member of the church.

I did have to see her and speak to her and project part of the party line. However, in this instance I was not too successful and she did succumb to her religious influences more so than to the influence of the party.

There were others. There was one who also was reluctant to re-register because she was a type of person who had to force herself to participate in party activities and though she had no difference with the party, she felt that inasmuch as she was inactive it would be better for her not to remain in the party as a member.

However, I finally did persuade her to remain in the party and she told me at the time that I reregistered her that if the party had sent anyone else to her but me, she probably would never have been persuaded to reregister.

Mr. MOULDER. What do you mean by reregister?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Communist Party conducted reregistration of membership in the fall of every year to reregister the members into the party for the forthcoming year; an annual procedure which was conducted. It was not simply going from year to year with the membership as such. They actually had to be reenrolled more or less as party members.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Tavenner, I don't want to interrupt your chronology of examination. Mrs. Blauvelt will develop the picture of the party appeal to minority groups, especially the colored race; I assume you will come to that later.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, sir.

The reason I asked the question about this review commission was to ascertain if it was the same type of commission you had to go before in the matter of your own expulsion in the year 1951.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

Hattie Rubin, also known as Rubinstein, 57 Lincoln Road. She was transferred with me into the Lincoln Road Club where she attended meetings with me.

Barney Schneiderman, 409 Parkside Avenue. He had been a serviceman and did attend some meetings of the Parkside Club with me.

Sylvia Schneiderman, 409 Parkside Avenue, who stated that she had done some work for the state educational committee of the Communist Party and that she had taken one of the state education courses. Sylvia Schneiderman held a license to teach in the New York City School System but she was dismissed in 1950.

Jane Shapiro, 245 Hawthorne Street. She stated she was a member or had been a member of the Young Communist League and was a member of the American Labor Party, and at the time I knew her was attending the Jefferson School of Social Science. We held a meeting in her home.

There was Belle Sufian, 56 Winthrop Street. I had to contact her regarding the fund drive and she pledged \$15.

There was Lucille Tow, 50 Lincoln Road. She was transferred to the Lincoln Road Club with me at a latter period. She and her husband contributed \$50 to the fund drive. She attended a meeting with me.

Sid Tow, 50 Lincoln Road, who also went into the Lincoln Road Club with me and together with his wife pledged \$50 to the fund drive.

Bud Turchin, 49 Clarkson Avenue. He was a veteran and he did attend some meetings of the Parkside Club with me.

Leonard Tyler, 263 Parkside Avenue. I first met Leonard Tyler when I was attending a class in the Flatbush Club which had been taught by Abe Feingold and in the Parkside Club he was press director and member of the executive committee. He was also a lawyer.

There were Cecelia Zelman and Fred Zelman.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was there a professional group of the Communist Party in the general Flatbush area?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I don't know of any particular professional group at that time. Most of my experience in the Flatbush Club was as a community club and at the time of the broad policy of the party when the industrial units and shop units had been more or less dissolved, many of the people in those groups came into the community branches and the Flatbush Club did have a good number of professional people, most of whom I learned were teachers.

There were professional clubs. I know, for instance, when I was in the Boro Hall section there was a professional club called the

Helen Horton Club supposed to be composed of lawyers and doctors, and I understand that this particular club was depended upon very often to make large contributions to the fund drives and any other monetary contributions which the party in the Boro Hall section happened to ask for.

Mr. TAVENNER. As chairman of the fund drive committee were you required at any time to confer with members of the professional club for the purpose of solicitation of funds?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No. As I said, there was no professional club there at that time.

That I think would complete my presentation of the Parkside Club.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Tavenner, do you think this would be a good point in the proceedings to recess, for the reason that there is an important bill pending on the floor of the House and we have been requested to be present at 11 o'clock.

Mr. TAVENNER. May I ask just one question?

Mr. MOULDER. Certainly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee at this time, please, how many persons were on the list furnished you by the chairman of your club to be consulted by you for the purpose of obtaining contributions to the fund drive of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I made no actual count of that number, but I would judge at least a couple of dozen. I can make an accurate count for you if you wish.

Mr. TAVENNER. That is sufficient.

Mr. MOULDER. The committee will stand in recess until later this afternoon. We do not know exactly when we can return. We will say tentatively 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a. m. the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p. m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION MAY 4, 1955

Committee members present: Representatives Morgan M. Moulder (chairman) and Edwin E. Willis.

Mr. MOULDER. The subcommittee will be in order.

Proceed Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, will you tell us again the date you were transferred out of the Parkside Club of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It was June 1946.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what group were you then transferred?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. To the Lincoln Road Club in the Flatbush section.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the circumstances which gave rise to the formation of the Lincoln Road Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, at this particular time it was decided that the clubs were still too large and that further reorganization was necessary to break them down into smaller groups, and therefore the Parkside Club was divided into 2 clubs, one of which was the Lincoln Road Club of which I became a member.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of the other club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I do not recall the name of the other club.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the approximate membership of the Lincoln Road Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I would say the Lincoln Road Club had approximately 45 to 50 members.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long were you a member of that club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. For just about a year.

Mr. TAVENNER. During this period of time, did you receive an appointment to any particular committee or any particular phase of Communist Party work?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, for the first couple of months that I was in the Lincoln Road Club I was financial secretary and then after that I was made its press director.

Mr. TAVENNER. As financial secretary and as press director did you have very intimate contact with the membership of that group?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will want to ask you a number of questions regarding your duties as financial secretary and as press director, but as those activities covered several different units of which you were a member, I will defer that for the moment.

I ask you at this time to identify the members of the Lincoln Road Club of the Communist Party who were known to you to be members of the Communist Party, and may I ask you to again follow the same directions about identification as previously given?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

When I was transferred from the Parkside Club to the Lincoln Road Club several of the other members were transferred with me and they included Esta Buss, Bill Cahn, Rhoda Cahn, Abe Feingold, Elizabeth Feingold, Bert Frank, Larry Garber, Rose Gellar, Belle Heyman, Harold Heyman, Dorothy Liff, Mary Nelson, Walter Nelson, Gil Pelham, Harry Richman, Sylvia Richman, Hattie Rubin, Lucille Tow, Sid Tow, and Ruth Wang.

In addition to which, Gerald Goodman who had formerly been a member of the Flatbush Club, was placed in the Lincoln Road Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say you came to know these individuals. Do you mean you came to know them as members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, as members of the Lincoln Road Club. In addition to those members I came to know Al DiMartino. [Reading:]

Al DiMartino used the name of Al Martin in the party. He was a member of the furniture workers union and was eventually transferred to an industrial union. He ran what he called the Flatbush Art Gallery at 849 Flatbush Avenue.

David Edelson, 145 Lincoln Road: He wished to use the name Miller in the party. However, he was very infrequently referred to by that name. He had been in the Army and was now working in dental supplies.

Ethel Edelson also wished to use the name of Miller in the party and I did hear her referred to upon one occasion as Judith. She also lived at 145 Lincoln Road.

Florence Goodman, 250 Midwood Avenue: She was registered into the party for the year 1947 at a meeting that was held on November 19, 1946.

Thelma Ostrow, also known as Ostrowitz, 288 Midwood Avenue. She stated she had joined the Communist Party in 1934, that she had attended a Communist Party State training school, and that she was sister-in-law to Larry Garber. She stated she was a union organizer for district 4 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and that she had done organizational work in a fur dyeing factory, also in the stockyard area in Chicago, and also in the South.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say she was an organizer in District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Did you learn where she was located during that period of time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I did not. That was just a statement that she made regarding the work she had been doing in the party.
[Reading:]

Judy Straus, 1901 Bedford Avenue: She was a member of the executive board of the Flatbush chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America, and she was the wife of Dr. Mark Straus, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

That about completes the members of the Lincoln Road Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. While you served as financial secretary and as press director of the Lincoln Road Club, did you have occasion to meet with Communist Party members on a higher level such as the section level of the party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us first what is meant by the section level of the party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The section level of the party referred to the section committee. Each section was divided into a number of clubs and over these clubs there was this higher body which was called a section. It supervised the clubs within the section; it had an executive committee, the members of which gave certain directives to the executive members of the branches in connection with the conduct of party activities.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the name of this particular section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This was the Flatbush section.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the occasion for becoming acquainted with members of the section, the Flatbush section of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. As the financial secretary of the Lincoln Road Club I was called upon to attend meetings with the section membership director and section financial secretary at a section level, and as the press director of the Lincoln Road Club I was called upon to attend meetings at the section level with the press director of the Flatbush section, in addition to which the executive members of the clubs in the Flatbush section would occasionally be called upon to attend what was called sectionwide executive meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee in a general way what business was conducted at those meetings you were required to attend?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. For instance, at these meetings where the membership directors and financial secretaries met, these executives of the clubs would have to report to the section staff on the status of the membership, the activities which the members were participating in and also the payment of dues, if fund drives were being conducted, what contributions they were making to the fund drive.

In connection with the press, the press director would issue directives to be carried out by the club each week in connection with the Daily Worker. That is, the circulation of it, canvassing in the neighborhood, in apartment buildings, selling it on the streets and getting the newsdealers to supply copies on the newsstands.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the performance of your duties as chairman or head of these two groups, did you receive your immediate directives from the section level of the party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. And the section level coordinated the work of all the clubs within the particular district or section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how the leadership on the section level received its directives?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. The section level, the executives on the section level received their directives from the county committee, from the county executives.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the county designation in your particular area?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That would have been the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party. The county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party supervised all of the sections within the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know how many sections there were in the Borough of Brooklyn at that time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. At that time there must have been at least a dozen. They were geographical locations and in New York, especially in Brooklyn, many of the sections of the borough were given particular names, designating geographical locations and these names were also applied to the sections of the party as a means of identifying them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you acquire a fairly accurate idea of the number of Communist Party members within the Flatbush section to which you belonged?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, it was considered an extremely large section; so large in fact that they felt that it should be broken down into three smaller sections. When I was a member of the Flatbush Club that membership comprised anywhere from 300 to 350. There was another large Parkside Club which was in existence at the same time. That also had a very large membership. So I would judge from that that there were something like 600 members in that particular section.

There might be 1 guide to computing figures because in 1947 the organizer—in March 1947—the organizer of the Flatbush section at that time said they had succeeded in breaking down the Flatbush section into 22 small clubs with a membership of about 25 each. That might give you an idea of what the membership would be.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee, please, the names of the persons with whom you sat in section meetings of the Communist Party—that is, your own section, the Flatbush section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was Lester Niemark, who was press director of the Joe Stember Club. Lucy Parsons, who was an executive member of one of the clubs in the Flatbush section, who attended meetings of the executive members of the club on a section level.

Jack Peck, who was press director of the Prospect Park Club.

Max Rothstein, press director of the Theodore Dreiser Club.

Susan Schneiderman. She was a member of the branch which covered the Ocean Avenue area and at one of the meetings at which I met her she stated—this was in 1946—she stated that she worked for the union of which the employees of Bloomingdale's Department Store were members.

Annette Silberman, 122 Fenimore Street. She supervised the registration of the members of the Lincoln Road Club into the party for 1947. A class in the fundamentals of Marxism was held in her home.

She stated at one time that she was going to transfer from her present club to the club which was still in existence then as the Parkside Club.

Sol Siegel, who was on the executive committee of the Flatbush section. He was the educational director and I was informed that he was transferred to the waterfront unit.

Joe Simon was a member of the Joe Stember Club and an organizer of one of the subsections of the Flatbush section. He was also a member of the section review commission.

Sidney Wang, 385 Ocean Avenue, was one of the suborganizers in the Flatbush section which included the Prospect Park, Ocean Avenue, Lincoln Road, Woodruff, and Parkside Club.

Abe Weissman. He was introduced as the new educational director of the Flatbush section at one of the meetings I attended.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what group or club of the Communist Party were you assigned at the end of your one-year service with the Lincoln Road Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was then transferred to the Jay-Smith Club which was in the Boro Hall section of the Brooklyn Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you at that time transferred entirely outside of the Flatbush section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right, I went to an entirely different section.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the purpose of that transfer?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. My address as it was known to the Flatbush section was outside the area of the Flatbush section and as it was the policy of the party at that time for the members to be active in the areas in which they lived, I was therefore transferred to the area in which they believed me to be living.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you describe the geographical area of that section, the Boro Hall section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Boro Hall section is in what is commonly referred to as the downtown area of Brooklyn. It included the shopping area, it included an area that was considered a Puerto Rican concentration, a Negro concentration, it included 2 of the housing projects, the Fort Greene housing project and the Gowanus housing project and it also included part of the waterfront.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you any means of comparison of the membership of that section, the Boro Hall section, with that of the Flatbush section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Do you mean in numbers?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No. It would have been a large section because it covered a large area and there were a number of clubs in it, at least 10 clubs, I would say, at one time. But I do not think I can give you any numerical computation of the membership.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you able to judge fairly accurately the membership of the Jay-Smith Club to which you were assigned?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. The Jay-Smith Club had on its rolls usually at one time at least 50 members. Of course during the course of time many of the members were transferred into the club and transferred out but 50 was a fairly constant number.

Mr. TAVENNER. How long did you remain a member of the Jay-Smith Club?

Mr. BLAUVELT. I remained a member of the Jay-Smith Club until I was expelled in November of 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you hold any positions while a member of the Jay-Smith Club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. I was its financial secretary. About 2 months after I had been in the club I became its financial secretary. There were occasions when I acted as organizer and also as its membership director.

Mr. TAVENNER. I would like you at this point to relate certain overall aspects of your experience in the Communist Party which may cover the period of your membership in all of the clubs you have mentioned.

You have told us something of the organizational work of the Communist Party beginning with the meeting of December 5, 1945. Having joined these other clubs, will you bring that subject up to date?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. When I was in the Jay-Smith Club the organization there was similar to that in the Flatbush section. The clubs were supposed to be operating on a group system and in November of 1947 the Jay-Smith Club was directed to institute a group system but wasn't too successful at that time in this particular venture.

Mr. TAVENNER. What do you mean by group system?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is, the club had to be broken up into groups so that on alternate Tuesdays, for instance—Tuesdays being the accepted day for holding membership meetings—group meetings could be held which would be held in the homes of the comrades. These were small meetings. Then on other Tuesdays the general membership meeting would be held at which the entire club membership was to be present.

It was in June of 1948 that the directive to break up once again into a group system was repeated and this time the explanation was given that it was to be a precaution against the eventuality of the party being driven underground should the Mundt bill be passed.

In the Jay-Smith Club at this particular time a group of the comrades was actually taken out to form another unit which was supposed to do some Italian concentration work but not being very successful at it they were returned to the rolls of the Jay-Smith Club just a few months later. However, the Jay-Smith Club did finally become functioning on a group system in the fall of 1948.

We were instructed that these groups were to comprise only five members to a group. Then in 1949—in fact it was on June 22—at a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries held at section headquarters, that Margery de Leon, membership director of the Boro Hall section, reported that although several months ago the order had gone out to the clubs to break down their membership into small groups for reasons of security and also for mobility, this has not met with any great success in Brooklyn and that only the clubs in Manhattan were operating on a fairly successful and efficient group system basis. She instructed the clubs to review their group systems so that the utmost activity could be obtained from each member.

She announced that it was the party's intention for security reasons to eventually organize the membership on the basis of only 10 members to a club, each of these clubs to be divided into groups of 5 members. But in the meantime it was imperative for each club to get its group system working properly with five members to a group.

Now, each group was to have a group captain assigned to it and the responsibility of these group captains was to give leadership to

the group, see that activities—party activities—were carried out, that dues payments were kept up to date and also that the proper political guidance was given to the group.

In other words, a group captain's job was to be similar to that of the organizer of a club except that the group captain's responsibility was limited to just a few members.

Now at this particular meeting Bob Ehrlich, the organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section, stressed the importance of carrying out these directives promptly for security reasons. He stated that in the Boro Hall section several members had recently been questioned by FBI men and he said this questioning had been done in only isolated instances and there might be no cause for alarm but he did not want to minimize the necessity for caution on the part of the comrades and he instructed that they do no talking whatsoever to any investigator and that the club members be advised to be on their guard.

Also at this meeting Caryll Lasky, financial secretary of the Boro Hall section, instructed that the financial secretary of the branches keep no records but make sure that the group captains knew the dues status of the members in their groups.

Then on August 24, 1949 at a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries, held in the home of Caryll Lasky, financial secretary of the section, Bea Sacks, the section organizer, discussed with me as one of the active members and executives of the Jay-Smith club the necessity of splitting the membership in two units.

Inasmuch as the club had approximately 50 members it was considered too large a membership to handle to properly activize the membership in party activities. Under the new arrangement one group was to be predominantly Negro; the other group was to be predominantly white. And in the Negro group, she instructed that the Negro comrades would have to be placed on the executive committee and trained to give leadership to the other comrades so that as Communists they would all be able to go out into a neighborhood and raise the question of struggle around particular issues that would draw the Negro people into the party.

I was instructed to arrange the division of the Jay-Smith club and make recommendations as to the comrades who would form the executive committees of these clubs but just about this time Caryll Lasky, financial secretary of the section went on vacation and I was assigned to assume the duties of section financial secretary while she was away.

At that time I was instructed in the method of transferring the money that was collected from the branches to the county which followed the same procedure which I, as the financial secretary of a branch, used when I paid the money from the branch to the section.

I, of course, had to break down the payment of dues and contributions to the fund drives on an individual basis but at the section level this was done on a cumulative basis—that is, a total for each club in the amount of dues payments and the amount of contributions to the fund drive—would be reported to the section.

Mr. TAVENNER. To whom did you remit those funds?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. While I was acting as the financial secretary of the Boro Hall section I remitted these funds to Bea Sacks, the section organizer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know to whom she remitted the funds?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. They were to go into the hands of Sidney Brooks, the county treasurer of the Brooklyn Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you follow the funds any further than that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I can't except that from the county they were to be transferred to the State. It was the usual process. The channel was from the branch to the section, from the section to the county and from the county to the State, and from the State into the national committee.

Mr. MOULDER. You have mentioned security reasons several times for dividing into smaller clubs and organizations. When you use that word do you mean secrecy to avoid detection so it would not be known what was going on?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is security for the Communist Party so it would not be detected.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you recall any funds being solicited from your leaders for purposes other than immediate Communist Party activities?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Funds were solicited for the annual fund drives. There usually were some emergency fund drives that arose and there would be instances when party members were requested to make contributions. Do you wish to go into that later?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. At the end of 1949 the section directives to split the Jay-Smith club into two groups were finally accomplished and one group was known as Jay-Smith club No. 1 and the other group was known as Jay-Smith club No. 2 and in my particular group one of the members by the name of Eileen Wilson was made the organizer although she was released from this activity in the middle of March 1950 because she was moving to California.

Caryll Lasky, whom I have mentioned, stated that she was assigned to act temporarily as the organizer of the club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Which group was that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Jay-Smith Club No. 1.

And she directed that this club was to conduct its concentration activities in the Gowanus housing project which was considered an important concentration.

Mr. TAVENNER. What did that mean, to concentrate effort on that housing project?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That meant that the club's activities in conducting party directives were to be carried out in the Gowanus housing project.

For instance, in connection with activities on the press. We were to canvass in the Gowanus housing project with the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker. If any leaflet distributions were to be made, we were to concentrate in the Gowanus housing project with that distribution.

Now, also within the Boro Hall section there was a youth group and it was on May 24, 1950, at a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries that Lenore Silberman who was then section membership director informed me that six members of the youth group had been assigned to Jay-Smith Club 1. They were: Don, whose last name was unknown to me, captain of the group, Laura Fields, Adele Hardison, Eleanor Switle, Gloria Jackson, Al Henderson.

The captain of the youth group was to attend 1 club executive committee meeting a month, and the entire youth group was to attend 1 club meeting a month so that both the adult and youth groups would know how each group was functioning. The youth group was to conduct its own activities and work in the name of the Labor Youth League and was to canvass with its own paper called the Challenge. However, this actual transfer into the Jay-Smith Club No. 1 did not take place inasmuch as this youth group was reassigned to work with the youth group in the Fort Greene housing project.

This was typical of the organization that was taking place at that time and it was finally at the latter part of August in 1950, in fact it was on August 22, 1950, at an executive committee meeting of the Jay-Smith Club No. 1 that Al Neptune, the educational director of the Boro Hall section, spoke of party security and the need for reorganization in order for the party to function effectively in case it was made illegal through the passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill and the McCarran bill, and at another meeting a couple of weeks later in the home of Irving Feuer, who was acting as organizer of the club, the directive was announced that the clubs were not to hold any large meetings but only small group meetings and that the section itself was undergoing a reorganization whereby the clubs were to be grouped by areas under the supervision of a coordinator from the section. It was on October 9, 1950, at the home of Charles Marshall, one of the members of the section staff, that Francis Scoville, section organizer, said that the section had decided to have a section staff made up of section committeemen and assigned 3 members to each committeeman to act as club co-ordinators.

That was the organization that took place in the general area of August through the fall of 1950 and which was the type of organization that was in existence at the time that I was expelled from the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you not believe that the necessity of breaking up the larger groups into smaller groups for security reasons would discourage persons from maintaining their membership in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. To a certain degree it would have. They may have been very conscious that the party was more or less an underground organization and that they could be fearful of detection, and it was during this period of time that many of the members did not wish to reregister in the party. It seemed that they were rather afraid of the consequences of being detected.

Mr. TAVENNER. Wouldn't it also follow that it would be more difficult under those circumstances to recruit new members into the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, at this particular period it was because we had had the indictment of the party's 12 leaders and there were the Mundt bills which were receiving publicity and the McCarran Act which was receiving publicity and it was creating an element of fear within many of the party members themselves and the party was at this time losing many of its members through unsuccessful reregistration of them. That is, they were losing them from open membership or what I should say actual membership within the party itself.

I don't say they lost them in sympathy. Many of them still regarded themselves as good Communists and there was no difference ideologically between what they were thinking and what the party was thinking. It was just that for their own personal fears that they did not wish to be associated with the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did it reflect itself in contributions to the party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. To a certain extent, yes, I would say so. Contributions to the party of course were always made through fund drives and as this period progressed it became more and more difficult to get money from the comrades. Actually there were so many fund drives being conducted that were being conducted for the sake of helping the indicted 12 for purpose of continuing the trial, meeting expenses, and these became so frequent that the party members really were being bled for money.

Mr. TAVENNER. To what extent was the membership of the clubs of which you were a member used in the recruiting of Communist Party members? The committee would like to know what emphasis the Communist Party put on recruiting.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was continual emphasis on recruiting. As a matter fact, recruiting was considered as one of the ways of building the party, and although it was constantly placed before the party members that they were to recruit people into the party, actually recruiting drives were held for the very specific purpose at certain periods of time to draw people into the party. Recruiting drives were held annually, as a matter of fact, usually at the beginning of the year.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you relate in detail the emphasis the Communist Party put upon recruiting in the various clubs of which you were a member?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, for instance when I was a member of the Flatbush Club, the recruiting drive started in March of 1945 and the Communist Political Association of New York State issued a letter which announced that a 2-month recruiting drive for 5,000 new members was to be conducted during April and May; and in connection with this particular drive the members of the Flatbush Club were instructed to give Abe Feingold the names of anyone they wanted contacted, and readers of the Daily Worker who were not members of the Communist Political Association were to be contacted for the purpose of recruiting them.

Then in 1946 in connection with the recruiting drive that was being conducted at that time the national committee of the Communist Party designated Brooklyn as one of the pace setters in this particular drive and the Kings County committee of the Brooklyn party held a press conference, at the Livingston, on April 29, 1946, to report to the membership and to the national committee.

Present were John Williamson, Steve Nelson, Bill Norman, Betty Gannett who had been appointed by the national board to receive this report. Carl Vedro, executive secretary of the Brooklyn party, reported that the Brooklyn party had a quota of 2,740 new members to fill but only 800 had been recruited up to this particular time.

John Williamson, national secretary of the Communist Party at that time, called for more forceful leadership on the part of the Communists in the trade unions, saying that recruiting into the party

must be done from the unions and the comrades must concentrate in basic industries, on the waterfront, and in the shipyards, from which labor could be recruited.

Five areas in Brooklyn had been designated as concentration points and they were Greenpoint, Williamsburg, Ridgewood, Bay Ridge, and Sheepshead Bay because it was in these areas where the workers in the basic industries could be found.

He said he left out the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, considered one of the Negro concentrations, because the Negroes were friendly to the Communists and it was therefore not difficult to recruit them.

On the question of just who should be asked to join the party, Williamson said the comrades placed too much emphasis on selectivity, and he said the party would never grow if only those individuals versed in Marxism were allowed to join; and he stated there were many who were qualified for membership because they were aware of the issues of the day and needed only to become members of the party to be activated in the struggles of labor and it was for the purpose of educating such people to think and act as Marxists that the party had schools and courses for training.

He said recruiting should be done among those who voted for Peter V. Cacchione and that the issues such as the fight for OPA, Free Spain, and fight for peace should be used for approaching the people.

Then in the fall of 1946 there was a meeting in the home of Bill Cahn on September 16, 1946, and there was some discussion regarding the press drive and party building campaign being conducted then, and activity was to be set into motion by having each member prepare a list of possible recruits and readers of the Daily Worker to be contacted every week until they took a sub to the Sunday or Daily Worker or were drawn into the party and it was felt that the least that could be accomplished would be to draw the contacts into the consumers council or the Civil Rights Congress.

These were mass organizations through which the party also hoped to gain potential recruits.

Then at an executive committee meeting of the Lincoln Road Club in the home of Bill Cahn November 8, 1946, both he and Gil Pelham expressed the opinion that widespread unemployment was imminent and in the resulting period of dissatisfaction among the people, that would be the time when the Communist Party would be able to swell its ranks.

Now on January 11, 1947, the Brooklyn Communist Party held a meeting to report on the press drive and Eugene Dennis spoke at this meeting and among his remarks was the statement that the party had a registered membership of 62,000, but had set itself a goal of 100,000 members to be achieved in the recruiting drive which was soon to be opening up.

This recruiting drive that Dennis spoke of officially began on March 1, 1947, and in connection therewith the Flatbush section held a sectionwide executive conference on March 3, 1947, at which Alan Max of the Daily Worker staff spoke, and among some of the remarks he made, in addition to speaking about the drive, was on the need of a third party, saying that it must be based on a broad coalition around the issues of common interest to all, that the Communists must give impetus to such a movement to fight against monopoly and reaction,

and the people must be shown that it was socialism which would make America free.

Therefore the Communist Party must be built and the present recruiting drive to raise the membership to 100,000 was being conducted.

The Flatbush section's quota in this particular drive was 200 new members.

September 30, 1947 had been set as the date by which the goal of 100,000 members was to be achieved.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you know whether that goal of 100,000 members was achieved?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; that was not achieved.

Mr. MOULDER. Do you know what the total membership was at that time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It was Dennis' statement that it was 62,000 at that time. Then also in connection with this particular recruiting drive, an educational was conducted on March 11, 1947, at a meeting—

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you telling us about what was required of the membership of these groups; what part they should play in helping to recruit members?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct. These are discussions, directives, and orders which were being received at these particular times on these particular questions.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was it almost a constant thing over a long period of time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It was almost a constant thing, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. At this particular meeting of the Lincoln Road Club on March 11, 1947, Harold Heyman conducted an educational on Henry Winston's report, Toward a Party of 100,000.

This report pointed out that the emergency national convention of July 1945 placed before the party as its main task that of strengthening the working-class base of the party, first of all, in the key industries. To do this, industries, and the key plants within those industries, and key industrial towns and cities were selected for concentration, and forces and funds were allocated for that work.

Now as a result of this concentration policy, the industrial workers recruited into the party rose from 38 percent to 43 percent in 1946, and the basic industrial workers rose from 19 percent to 22 percent.

Mr. WILLIS. You are speaking over what area?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This is 1947 and this constitutes a report on the part of Henry Winston on the results of what the party had been doing in the past period.

Mr. WILLIS. Over what area?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This is general. It is Henry Winston's report.

Mrs. WILLIS. Is this in New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He is speaking on a broad general area not confined to the New York area. This was considered an advance but changing the industrial composition of the party so that the base of the party would be the workers in the shops and industries was still the main task.

And to help fulfill this task, organizers had been sent to the main concentration sections and coordinated leadership was provided in a number of industries. It was hoped that the party in this present

recruiting drive of 1947 would secure new members from the key shops, industries, and working class communities.

Now in October of 1947 when I was in the Jay-Smith Club, I attended a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries at which Margery de Leon, the section membership director, discussed the task of registering membership into the party for 1948. She spoke on the significance of building the party to stem on the onward tide of fascism, as she called it that was sweeping the country.

In view of the necessity of building the party to a maximum, it had been decided to re-register every comrade in the section but at the same time the comrade had to be impressed with the fact that they had to make a very determined effort to become more active in party activities.

One of the comrades from the teachers' unit said she felt one of the teachers in her branch should be dropped because he never attended meetings, but she heard him speak at conventions and conferences, and one day also heard him in school presenting a study of the Soviet Union to the pupils of his history class and she knew he was a good Communist.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have any further information as to the individual referred to, or the school involved?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir. I thought that was a very interesting point, but at this time I was very new in the section and I was not too familiar with most of the members and therefore the identity of this particular comrade was never revealed to me, but I thought it was an interesting point, nevertheless.

Now, in 1948 the yearly recruiting drive began on March 1st. This one was to last until April 15. In the Jay-Smith Club we were given a quota of 25 new recruits and it was hoped that this number could be recruited from the contacts made from Sunday morning canvassing with the Sunday Worker and from subscribers who had been obtained in the current press drive.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you know the person who made the statement about having heard this teacher?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir. As I explained, I was new in the section at that time and not too familiar with some of the members. Therefore, I did not know the person who was speaking at the time.

In 1949 at an executive committee meeting of the Jay-Smith Club held on March 7 in the home of Charles Marshall, it was announced that the Communist Party was launching its annual recruiting drive, its aim this year to get as many industrial workers in the party as possible in order to carry out its plans to reorganize on an industrial basis. Harry Shapiro, one of the members of the club, stated that although the comrades would be asked to recruit industrial workers, it had been pointed out at the party's industrial conference which he had attended on March 5, that the people in the communities must also be recruited because a great deal of excellent party work was done by the housewives who made up the communities.

In this recruiting drive the party had set a quota of 5,000 new industrial members of which the Brooklyn party was to recruit 700. In the Jay-Smith Club we were given a quota of 5 new Negro industrial recruits.

I think probably the next important factor in recruiting came to my attention in 1950 at the executive committee meeting of the Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 on February 14, 1950, in the home of Charles

Marshall. Bea Sacks, the section organizer of the Boro Hall section, stressed the importance of getting every comrade registered into the party for 1950, saying that out of 6,000 party members in Brooklyn, 1,000 were being lost through non-registration and that the year before, 1,000 members had also been lost. I think that would cover the salient points regarding the need for building the party through new recruits and also re-registering the members of the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were application forms used in the various drives for membership?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. In most instances a printed form application was used.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you what appears to be such a form and on the back of it there is noted: "Unite and Organize for Peace, Security, Democracy and Social Progress." Can you identify that as the type of application form used?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. This particular application was the one that was used in 1948. This included not only an application for membership in the Communist Party but also application for a subscription to the Worker.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 20-A" for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. WILLIS. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. I present in connection with your testimony on recruitment a sheaf of throwaways and also an article on the letterhead of the Communist Party, U. S. A., over the signature of William Z. Foster on the subject of recruiting. Will you examine these, please, and state whether they were used in the course of recruiting campaigns?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. Each one of these was. This particular one, which is dated May 5, 1944, was issued by the Flatbush Club, and it mentions the names and the addresses of some of the comrades where meetings could be held for the purpose of probably clinching potential recruits into the party.

This one is on a letter, on the letterhead of the Communist Political Association of New York State over the signature of Gilbert Green, president of the CPA of New York State at that time, stating that 5,000 new members were to be recruited during the drive of April and May 1945.

This one is entitled the "Krumbein Party Building Drive" in connection with the recruiting drive, to be held from March 1 to September 30 in 1947.

This one is a letter to all party members over the signature of William Z. Foster in connection with the 1946 campaign.

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask that the documents above referred to be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 20-B" for identification purposes only, and be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have described numerous activities of the membership of these various groups. It is difficult to understand how the membership could have had time for any other activities, but as you were the chairman of the press drive and also chairman of the fund drive, I would like to ask you about those two matters.

First, will you tell us what your duties were as chairman of the press drive?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I woud like to make a correction. I was not chairman of the press drive. I was press director of the Lincoln Road Club. There is a bit of a difference.

As the press director it was my duty to attend these meetings at the section level so that I could receive directives from the section regarding the circulation of the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker.

Now, activities with the paper usually consisted of canvassing to a very high degree or as high a degree as could possibly be maintained and certain areas would be designated as canvassing areas and comrades would be given assignments to canvass with the paper, usually on Sunday morning. It was that type of work which the press director was primarily concerned with.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this type of work a constant activity?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; it was. It was a constant activity. However, there were at times very concerted efforts made to increase the circulation of the press and to secure subscriptions to either the Daily Worker or the Sunday Worker and these concerted efforts took the form of press drives. They were usually conducted on an annual basis.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your judgment, are there any particular features of that activity which you should call to the attention of the committee?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. During all the time I was in the party, the press, of course, was considered one of the major activities and in each club it did constitute a very important part of the work of the club. If you wish me to go into this, I can do so.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you ask a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. It is a question of how much detail we desire to go into in connection with the press activities of the club.

Did the activity of the press phase of this subject lead to the use of Communist Party periodicals for any special objectives the Communist Party had in mind?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Communist Party felt that the Daily Worker was the medium through which the people could be reached.

It would present party policy to them. It was spokesman for the party and as a matter of fact this was brought out at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Political Association I attended July 25, 1944, at which Bill Lawrence, the secretary of the State Communist Political Association spoke. He claimed that the Daily Worker was the spokesman for the party and therefore must be read by the party people and it was considered the medium through which the people were to be reached, and it was at this time that he made the statement that Earl Browder was to assume the editorship of the paper following Labor Day of that year. We had a press drive which was starting at that time and in this particular press drive, we were supposed to have 22,000 subscriptions to the paper by January 7 of 1945.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was an effort made to sell the Daily Worker among mass organizations irrespective of membership in the Communist Party for the purpose of carrying some Communist Party line to those people?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, for instance in the press drives, contact had to be made with certain groups of people and in the press drive of 1946, this is at the time that I was press director of the Lincoln Road Club, people were to be canvassed for subscriptions and it was to be done on the basis of contacting American Labor Party voters and members of the Civil Rights Congress which had a chapter in the Flatbush section. Of course, the members of the American Labor Party were open on record in the registered voters directory. However, it wasn't known whether or not the membership of the Flatbush chapter of the Civil Rights Congress was an open list and therefore any of the comrades who were members of the Flatbush chapter of the Civil Rights Congress were to be contacted so that contact would be made with the members of the Civil Rights Congress in connection with the press drive.

If I may point out one thing which I always considered fairly important, it was in connection with a conference that was held in October of 1947. If you would like me to give you some of the details in connection with that, I think you might find it interesting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, if you will, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In October of 1947—and if you go into this detail I guess I might as well say it was at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club held on October 6, 1947, that Harry Shapiro, one of the members of the club, announced that the Communist Party was holding a 2-day conference at Webster Hall on October 18 to 19, and delegates from the eastern seaboard States were to attend and the subject to be discussed was the building of the party press to combat the wave of anti-communism that was rising in the country. Now only three comrades from a section were to attend this conference and in the Boro Hall section the delegates were to be Abe Osheroff, section organizer, Eleanor Schor, organizer of the Jay-Smith Club, and Lola Kehoe of the La Pasionaria Club which was the Puerto Rican Club in the Boro Hall section.

Now there was more or less a report on the conference which was made on October 27, 1947, at a section meeting of the executives of the clubs in the Boro Hall section. The meeting was held to launch the section on the party press building campaign. Bea Sacks of the section staff brought out the need for building the party press to combat propaganda of such papers as the Daily News, Mirror, and the Hearst publications.

Abe Osheroff, organizer of the section, took up the discussion to impress upon the comrades the necessity of overcoming the barriers in canvassing in order to build the press.

Now he maintained that the way things were going in the country the people were being led deeper and deeper into a jungle from which they could not escape and in which they could be controlled politically, psychologically, and finally militarily and in order to prevent a situation taking place in this country similar to that which had arisen in Germany, it was necessary for the Communists to reach the people.

Now he declared that the comrades might not think they had done very much when they spoke to people about controlling prices, et cetera, but that it was through this medium that the people in the community began to think and take action.

He stated that in every case where the people took action on the political, racial, and economic issues affecting their lives, it would be found that such action stemmed from the influence exerted by the Communists, and he maintained that it was this hard core or nucleus of Communists that also gave direction to mass organizations.

For instance, he posed the question that where would the CIO conventions, both State and National, have been had it not been for the Communists who kept the left and center together, and he declared also that in the South it was the Communists who were organizing and giving leadership to the mass organizations such as Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

He further said the most recent action of protest on the part of the actors in Hollywood against the House Un-American Activities Committee was not purely spontaneous, but was the result of Communist influence. He said, "We know these things to be a fact. We don't have to be told."

Mr. TAVENNER. This committee has gone to a great deal of effort to prove that that statement made by this Communist Party leader represented the true situation when the fight of the Hollywood 10 occurred before his committee. Many witnesses have been called on the subject. Who made that statement to your club?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Abe Osherooff, the organizer of the Boro Hall section at this particular time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Proceed, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He concluded that the comrades should not underestimate the work that they did in canvassing with the paper and urged that they be activized to participate in the campaign to build the press. That was in October of 1947. There was one party meeting held on December 15 of 1947, which was a closed meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party; only the executive members of the branches were present at this meeting, and John Gates spoke at it. I do not know whether or not you would be interested in hearing his remarks made at that meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, we would.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He spoke first of himself, that in 1932-33 he had been a member of the Young Communist League in Ohio and had won a national award for being champion sub-getter and he was now editor of the Daily Worker. He spoke about the information bureau which had been formed by 9 Communist parties of Europe because they realized they were making mistakes by conducting their affairs independently and that they would benefit by having an organization to guide them.

He further stated that it was the decision of the American Communists not to affiliate with this information bureau, but that these Communist parties of Europe knew the position which the American Communists were in and that it was for the understandable reason that the Communist Party in America was trying to make the party recognized as a legal one.

He then spoke about the formation of a third party and pointed out that progress was being made by the American Labor Party in New York State. He maintained that Truman and his administration would never receive the support of the American Labor Party and the Progressive forces but that it would be Wallace who would get Progressive backing. He pointed out the movement taking place in Chicago where the Communists and the Progressives were forming an independent party and would attempt to get it on the ballot in Illinois for the purpose of sponsoring Wallace's presidential candidacy in 1948.

He pointed out work being done in California by the Progressives in order to form a third party which he said he was sure would back Wallace. He brought out the necessity of educating the people to the issues involved in the present political situation and urged the comrades to get the Daily Worker to the people as the means of educating them.

There was another press and party building conference held on March 20, 1948, at which the executive members of the branches of the Brooklyn party were also present and Max Weiss, the foreign affairs director of the national committee of the Communist Party was principal speaker. He pointed out that the Communists had three big tasks to tackle, namely, bringing the issues of universal military training before the people and securing its defeat, building a third party movement around Wallace, and building the Communist Party and its press.

There was a meeting held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on January 20, 1949. This was a Lenin memorial meeting. Joe Clark, the city editor of the Daily Worker, spoke on the merits of this paper. He pointed out that the capitalist press was full of untruths whereas the Daily Worker gave only factual information, and as an example of how the capitalist press operated, he declared that it always paid homage to Chiang Kai-shek but it could now be seen that this was done in the interests of the imperialists, whereas the Daily Worker had always rooted for Mao Tse-tung, Chinese leader of China who was leading the Chinese people to victory.

Another instance of how the capitalist press operated, he declared, was seen in their apparent scoop that the Soviet Union was now making overtures for peace, whereas the Daily Worker had always known the Soviet Union worked for peace.

He, of course, at this time urged the comrades to build the circulation of the Daily Worker and the press.

Mr. MOULDER. We will stand in recess for 5 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Mr. MOULDER. Proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVERNER. Do you recall whether or not the Daily Worker had any problem about being able to raise sufficient funds to continue its work on the same basis that it had been prior to 1950?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It was having difficulty, as I recall, and that need was stressed in some of the fund drives held around that period when we were told to meet quotas to the fund drive as promptly as possible because it was not only needed for the party but for the Daily Worker. For instance, there were many expenses that had to be met and money was running low.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether there was a period when the size of the paper was reduced from 12 to 8 pages?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, that took place in 1951. In fact, there was an editorial in the issue of June 25, 1951, which announced that as of July 1 the Daily Worker would be reduced from 12 to 8 pages and the price raised from 5 cents to 10 cents. That was because of financial difficulties. They had to cut down. Apparently the paper situation was a difficult one to handle, costs had gone up and they were operating very much in the red, I understood, at that time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Since we have mentioned the matter of raising funds, we would like to know just what part of the activities of the club was devoted to the matter of raising funds and the purpose for which funds were raised. Will you give us your information on that, please?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. Fund drives were held on an annual basis. They usually started some time in the beginning or spring of the year and they were held for the purpose of raising money for the party, also for the Daily Worker.

Now I have quite a bit of detail on fund drives and probably one of interest—it was to me—in 1944 because it was actually the first fund drive I had come in contact with, and the mechanics of it were explained at a party meeting and if you would like to have that I will give it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think you should give us a rather detailed statement of the work done by the Communist Party in fund drives.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In connection with the first fund drive in which I actually did participate, there was a meeting held on June 13, 1944, at the Flatbush Club of the Communist Political Association, at which Ruth Wang, executive secretary, spoke about the fund drive which was being launched by the party and which was to end on August 1.

For the benefit of new members who had never participated in the fund drive, she explained that it was for the purpose of building the Daily Worker which was in particular need of funds since its change to a tabloid.

In this fund drive the Flatbush Club's quota had been set at \$3,000 and she further explained that half of that amount would go to the Daily Worker, the other half being divided between the county office and the Flatbush Club, which would give the club \$750.

She also explained that it was necessary for the county office to receive part of the money raised in the drive because it took \$10,000 a year to maintain it. She said there were 4 people in the county office and mentioned the names of Joe Roberts and Tony Morton, the latter receiving \$55 a week as a salary. She said it was also necessary to contribute to Peter V. Cacchione because his salary as a councilman was not large enough to take care of the many expenses arising out of his activities as leader of the Brooklyn Communists.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that money to be used by Cacchione in his political campaign?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct. Then in 1945 in connection with the fund drive conducted in the spring of that year which actually started officially on March 1 and was to end on June 1, Peter V. Cacchione spoke at a meeting of the Flatbush Club on March 6, 1945, and explained that this particular fund drive was being so conducted that

the clubs would receive half the quotas set for them, the other half going to the county.

He told the comrades their first duty was to the Communist Political Association—the name of the organization at that time—and that their contributions to the fund drive should be larger than donations they made to New Masses or to the Jefferson School of Social Sciences or to Russian War Relief, and he stated that although these 3 organizations received their support from the Communists, and declared there would be no Jefferson School if it were not for the Communists, he was quite emphatic about the Communist Political Association, itself, receiving first consideration where money was concerned.

Now, at this same time Ruth Wang, chairman of the fund drive, announced that the club's quota was \$3,000 and she was confident that the amount would be raised. It would be used in the campaign to reelect Cacchione to the city council.

In 1946 the annual fund drive was held. That followed the same procedure but there was one item which impressed me and it was a statement that was made by Betty Medinz, chairman of the Parkside Club, at a meeting held on April 9, 1946, when in discussing the fund drive she pointed out the rise of the Communist Party in Alabama and stated that the party in the South needed financial support.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have further information about the sending of Communist Party funds from New York to areas in the South for Communist Party purposes?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I do not. This was the one statement that I did hear and at the time I thought that it was rather significant.

In connection with this particular fund drive there was a party building bulletin issued to the club executives from the organizing department of the Flatbush section.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have a throwaway apparently which relates to the fund drive you are mentioning. Can you identify it?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. This is the one that I referred to. This lists the clubs in the Flatbush section. The Albemarle Club, Professional Club, Joe Stember Club, Farragut Club, Service Club, Freedom Road, Parkside, Prospect Park, Dreiser, Glenwood.

I seem to recall I made a statement previously that I was not aware of a professional club being in existence in the section at that time, but I see from this there must have been one. It gives the quota of each club and the amount that they have turned in.

Mr. TAVENNER. What is the total of the quota for the clubs of the Flatbush section?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It looks to me here as though it were \$10,000.

Mr. TAVENNER. It shows that a number of those clubs had over-subscribed their quota at the time this throwaway was issued.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. MOULDER. Did you call that a throwaway?

Mr. TAVENNER. It is a leaflet. Is that the term commonly used in the Communist Party to indicate this type of publication?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, "throwaway" usually was the term designated for leaflets which would be distributed usually in door-to-door canvassing or street distribution. This more properly I guess would be called just a memorandum issued to the club executives.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the document in evidence, and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 21" and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows :)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 21

Fund drive

Club	Quota	Amount in	Percent	Amount to go
Albemarle.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,336.40	135	(1)
Professional.....	400.00	565.50	141	(1)
Joe Stember.....	600.00	605.50	109	(1)
Farragut.....	2,000.00	2,146.05	107	(1)
Service.....	325.00	303.75	90	\$21.25
Freedom Road.....	325.00	284.03	87	41.00
Parkside.....	1,350.00	1,097.15	81	252.85
Prospect Park.....	1,800.00	1,349.10	74	450.90
Dreiser.....	1,650.00	948.65	57	701.35
Glenwood.....	669.25	669.25	-----	-----
Total.....	10,000.00	9,305.38	93	-----

¹ Overfulfilled.

Flatbush Section leads the State in the most money turned in. See the standing in June 24 Worker. This is no small achievement. We can congratulate ourselves for a job well done. Our Section quota of 10,000 dollars however is not yet reached. The goal is in sight. How about it; Dreiser, Prospect Park, and Parkside. July 4 is just around the corner and the Daily needs the Money.

RECRUITING

Farragut is well ahead of all other clubs with 22 recruits out of 25 pledged. They guarantee the other three by July 1st. Good work Farragut.

Two more for Joe Stember making a total of 18. They pledged TWO more by July 1st.

Can we shoot for 100 recruits by July 1st. A total of 2 per club. This is an easy task. Lets all go out and do a job on this.

JUNE CONTROL

As of last Wednesday we have controlled 239 out of 505 members. The following is the standing of clubs :

Farragut.....	76	Serv.	10	Prof.	1
Albem.....	25	Park No. 1.....	16	Fr. Rd.	0
Pros. Pk.	33	Park No. 2.....	39	Dreis.	29

This situation has become critical. We must act accordingly. We have only one week to go. June control must be completed. We can do it. Lets all pitch in and get the job over with. We have many pressing things to move forward to.

ORG. DEPT.,
Flatbush Section,
Communist Party.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In connection with the fund drive in 1947, this particular drive started on March 14 and it was discussed at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club held on March 25, 1947, in the home of Elizabeth Feingold. The fund drive had been initiated by the national board of the Communist Party for the purpose of raising money to fight the looming threat of the banning of the Communist Party. The party had been aroused into action because of the declarations being made by Members of Congress and by the Secretary of State

that the Communist Party should be banned, and it intended launching of a campaign using radio and press and distribution of leaflets as a means of combating such threats.

To carry on this campaign the party needed \$225,000 immediately and the clubs had until April 1 to raise the money. I attended just 2 days later a meeting that was held by the Fort Greene section of the Brooklyn Communist Party in the school located in the area of the Fort Greene housing project. It was held for the purpose of protesting against the threatened outlawing of the Communist Party and at this meeting Al Neptune, one of the executive members of the Fort Greene section, said that this section had raised \$1,400 toward this defense fund to be used by the party in fighting the Communist ban.

They were successful in raising this amount of money, at least it was announced that they were successful in raising this amount of money. In fact, I heard it announced that they had raised \$250,000.

Mr. TAVENNER. \$250,000?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say that meeting was held in a school?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, it was.

Mr. TAVENNER. What school was that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Public School 67.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether the school authorities knew of the purpose of the meeting and that it was to be used for a Communist Party meeting on that occasion?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I don't, sir. I know that the school buildings were open to meetings as long as admission was not charged. I don't know under what name they might have applied for permission to hold the meeting.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was this a meeting open to the public generally, or was it confined to Communist Party members?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, inasmuch as it was in the school building auditorium, it was an open meeting. It wasn't a closed meeting.

Then on August 5 of 1947 at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club of the Boro Hall section, Eleanor Schor, organizer of the club, announced a fund drive was being undertaken to raise funds to fight the contempt conviction imposed upon Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. That contempt proceeding arose out of his appearance as a witness before this committee.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I believe it was.

Now she later announced that this fund drive had a threefold purpose. It was to get funds for educational purposes, to conduct a campaign for the election of Ada B. Jackson of the American Labor Party to the city council and to establish expense funds to fight the sentence imposed on Eugene Dennis for contempt of Congress.

Now, in connection with the drive that was conducted in 1948, I felt that a very significant report was made to the members of the Jay-Smith Club on January 6 of 1948 by George Sande, who was a member of the Plaza Club of the Boro Hall section, also a member of the section executive committee and also the circulation manager of the Daily Worker.

At this meeting he stated that no statement as to the political aspects of the fund drive had been made as yet by the party, but that such a

statement was to appear in the paper within the next few days. Therefore, his remarks were based entirely on his own opinion.

He announced that the party had set itself a goal of \$250,000 to \$275,000 in the fund drive. He pointed out to them the need of this amount in order to enable the party to meet the expenses that would be incurred during the year. He asserted that not since the year of the Second Front was the party faced with the problems and tasks that confronted it this year.

This money was necessary to help the party carry on the fight against anti-communism, to carry on the fight for civil liberties, to fight for the third-party movement.

Also the fund drive would help cut the deficit of the Sunday and Daily Worker.

He said this deficit ran into the hundreds of thousands and the national board of the party had told them it must be reduced by at least \$50,000. He said this would be a hard job because paper had gone up \$6 a ton, resulting in an expenditure of additional thousands of dollars.

He also stated that there were 50 members of the editorial staff, typographers, and pressmen and printers, to be paid most of whom were party members, and paying these workers was going to be difficult because the American Newspaper Guild which, he claimed, was now under control of the right wing, intended to put pressure on the Daily Worker and treat it the same as the New York Times, calling for the same contracts.

He maintained many of the paper's expenses could be met if the circulation could be increased and he urged the comrades to buy the paper and create a demand for it on the newsstands and also to obtain subscriptions.

Then in May of 1948 at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club held on May 11, it was announced that a special emergency fund drive was being launched by the Communist Party to raise money with which to fight the Mundt bill and in this particular emergency fund drive the club would be given a quota of \$600.

Mr. TAVENNER. What club is that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Jay-Smith Club.

Later in the year on August 30 of 1948, at an executive committee meeting of the Jay-Smith Club, Charles Marshall, who was then the club organizer, announced that the party was conducting another emergency fund drive to fight the indictment of the party's 12 leaders.

This drive was to terminate on September 15. In this particular drive the club's quota was \$200.

Then in January of 1949 the Communist Party again launched its annual fund drive and it was announced by Abe Osheroft at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party which was a Lenin memorial meeting held on January 20, 1949, that the quota of the Brooklyn Party was \$185,000. Now in this fund drive, the clubs were to retain 10 per cent of the money collected, sections were to retain 10 per cent of the money collected and 1 per cent was to be contributed to the Civil Rights Congress.

Later at a meeting on February 7, 1949, Charles Marshall announced that instructions had been issued that the clubs must complete their quotas by the following week because the party's national committee

was pressed for money and funds were needed to meet expenses of the trial of the party's leaders.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know the purpose of that contribution of the 1 percent of the \$185,000 to the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, at this particular time the Civil Rights Congress was very active in protesting the indictment of the party's 12 leaders. They had issued petitions and they had issued leaflets and petitions soliciting contributions, they had held a legislative conference and a pilgrimage to Washington in the middle of January, all designed to protest the indictment of the party's 12 leaders.

In connection with this fund drive in 1949, I had to see some of the comrades regarding their contributions and I went to see Murray and Nettie Roman, at 215 Bergen Street. Murray Roman turned in \$55 to the fund drive and said he would get an additional \$45 from the workers in his office, which was also his union, namely, local No. 19 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. He said that it was difficult to get money for the party's fund drive this year because the union was conducting a simultaneous fund drive. He stated he disagreed with the two fund drives being held at the same time, but that his union had made arrangements with the party whereby the contributions made to the union's fund drive would be divided equally with the party.

At this same time Nettie Roman mentioned that the Bedford-Stuyvesant section had oversubscribed its own quota in the fund drive and she attributed this to the fact that there was a professional group in that section made up of doctors in the Jewish hospital.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you at any subsequent time discover whether or not any union funds were divided with the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir, I did not. This was a statement made by Murray Roman which came from him at this particular time, but other than that I have no knowledge.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you facts to substantiate it other than his own statement?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Just his own statement and I have no knowledge of anything else being arranged in that manner. That is, of my own personal knowledge.

In 1949 also in the beginning of August, another fund drive was launched, this time also for the purpose of raising money to help defray the expenses of the trial of the party's 12 leaders, and also to raise money for the party's activities in the coming November elections.

At the same time that this particular fund drive was still in progress, I attended a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries which was held on October 5, 1949, at which Caryll Lasky discussed a new fund drive which the party had launched for the purpose of raising money for bail in connection with the trial of the party's 12 leaders.

She stated this drive was to be conducted on a loan basis, bonds to be issued for a minimum of \$25, although \$100 bonds were preferred. She explained that if any of the comrades wanted to make a loan but felt they could not use their own names on a bond, they should try to find someone who would be willing to have the bonds written in his name or they could call upon either her or Bea Sacks for use of their names. She declared there was no risk of loss involved in the bond

loan and anyone could get his money back any time and it was a matter of urgency to have the funds available for bail by the time the trial closed.

She said although bail for the 12 was to be furnished in the name of the Civil Rights Congress, comrades were being instructed not to go directly to the Civil Rights Congress with contributions but to make them to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you have any way of knowing whether those funds actually went to the Civil Rights Congress or whether the Communist Party used part of them for its own purpose?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I do not; not of my own personal knowledge, I cannot say. I know at this particular meeting one of the comrades said he wished to make a contribution of \$100 and at a subsequent meeting held 2 weeks later money was turned in for bail bonds in the name of other comrades, but that is the extent of my knowledge as to the manner in which money was turned in.

On November 16, 1949, at a meeting of the membership directors and financial secretaries of the Boro Hall section, Caryll Lasky, financial secretary, announced that the party was conducting another fund drive this time to defray the expenses of the trial of the party's 12 leaders and election campaigns.

There was an annual fund drive which started in February of 1950 but this was conducted in the same manner as the others. I do not think there is any necessity of going into that one.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I believe this is a good place to recess.

Mr. MOULDER. Thank you very much, Mrs. Blauvelt.

The committee will stand in recess until in the morning at 10 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 p. m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a. m. Thursday, May 5, 1955.)

(Remainder of this hearing is printed in Part IV of this series.)

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**INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES,
NEW YORK AREA—PART IV**

**HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION**

MAY 5 AND 6, 1955

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

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	III

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) if the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 84TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 5, 1955

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, NEW YORK AREA—PART IV

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1955

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,

Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEARING

A subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a. m. in the caucus room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Morgan M. Moulder (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Morgan M. Moulder and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, counsel, and George C. Williams, investigator.

Mr. MOULDER. Proceed, Mr. Tavenner.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MILDRED BLAUVELT—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, at the close of yesterday's session, you were telling us of your experience in the Communist Party with respect to fund drives. You have described in some detail the great emphasis that was placed upon rank and file members of the Communist Party making substantial contributions to the work of the party. You have described large quotas that were given to the various sections and clubs of the Communist Party. Will you now continue with your experience in the fund drives.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. At the beginning of August 1950 the party started another emergency fund drive and I met with Al Neptune, the educational director of the Boro Hall section August 17, 1950, at which time he stated to me that the main task confronting the clubs was to raise as much money as possible for the party's current fund drive by Sunday evening, August 20.

He stressed the need for the clubs to complete the fund drive as promptly as possible, explaining that the money was needed on section, county, and national levels.

He said the Boro Hall section had been forced to give up headquarters at 363 Fulton Street, the Kings County staff had been reduced by two-thirds and full-time party workers had been going without pay, and that the national committee needed funds to carry on the fight for the defense of the party leaders.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you consider that that difficulty in making payment of the salaries to the Communist Party officials was due to the

spending of Communist Party funds for the defense of persons being tried under the Smith Act?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; that was my understanding, that most funds were being diverted for that purpose. Again on August 22, 1950, Al Neptune, explained the need for funds on a national scale, saying that the defense of the party's leadership had practically exhausted all funds and it was necessary to get more money to carry on the fight to appeal the case. He also said that the Daily Worker was operating in the red and all orders for the paper would have to be made in advance as credit could no longer be extended.

The fund drive for 1951 began officially on March 15, and Ruth Perloff, the section coordinator of the Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 stated that the Boro Hall section had been given a quota of \$7,000 and the Jay-Smith Clubs \$750. She stated that every comrade was being asked to contribute a week's salary, plus a second week's salary if possible, and the comrades must be asked to make personal sacrifices for the sake of helping the Daily Worker and the party, which was in dire need of money to carry on its activities in the promotion of socialism and the defense of its leaders.

She gave us a further report on April 11, 1951, at which time she stated that she had attended a meeting of county leaders on April 9, at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, where it had been decided that in view of the imminence of the Communist Party having to register under the McCarran Act and its being considered an illegal organization, steps must be taken to complete 100 percent of the fund drive by the coming weekend, while it was still possible for the money to go through the channels from the membership through the section and county committees to the State and national committees without interference.

However, 100 percent of this fund drive was not met at that time and a further report was made to the club on May 8, 1951, by Francis Scoville, organizer of the Boro Hall section, who announced that Kings County had \$39,000 more to go to complete its quota of \$100,000, and the sections approximately \$2,000 each. This was a very slow-moving fund drive. It was difficult at this time to get the members to fulfill their pledges. Money was not coming in.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you assign any reason for that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir. Because aside from the annual fund drives which had been held for the past couple of years there had been any number of emergency fund drives indicated in the testimony I have given. And the comrades were just being bled. They just didn't have the resources, especially in my particular area, and I say that that would be indicative of most of the areas in Brooklyn at least at that time, because the fund drive was running very slowly in that entire area.

Of course we were given peptalks frequently on this particular fund drive and once again on May 24, 1951, at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club No. 1, Charles Marshall, who was on the section staff, stated that although the comrades might have to make contributions to other mass organizations, the party came first, because it was the basis for those mass organizations and that without the party they would not have come into existence, nor would they be able to function.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of your testimony you have emphasized the insistence that was being placed upon organizing of Com-

munist Party groups within industry. Will you tell us now, please, what efforts the Communist Party made to increase its activities within industry?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Probably by way of explanation I should say that during the time of the Communist Political Association which covered the latter period of the war, the party was operating on a community club basis. Most of the industrial units had been dissolved, and after the war the party did attempt to reconstitute the industrial work of the party and did attempt to get the members back into industrial branches. However, this activity was not proceeding too well, and finally in the beginning of 1949 some very concrete action was being taken and this action was reported on at a meeting of the Boro Hall section which was held on March 1, 1949. At this meeting Sam Coleman of the party's State educational committee was supposed to have addressed the meeting on the reorganization and the reorientation of the party on the basis of industrial units, but inasmuch as he had failed to appear, Bea Sacks, who was a member of the county committee as well as being organizer of the Boro Hall section, spoke in his place. She announced that the party had decided to reorganize on an industrial basis instead of the present community setup.

She said that during the war under the influence of Browder, the party had dissolved its industrial units and had gone in for community work, and although after the war it had attempted to reestablish some of its industrial units, it had become apparent that no progress had been made; that community work remained the bulk of the party's activity, and it was therefore necessary to have a complete reorganization along industrial lines. This, she explained, called for the comrades to get into basic industries where they could do party work from within rather than from outside, and that officeworkers also would be asked to do industrial work.

With this general explanation she then informed the members of how the Boro Hall section would be affected in the party reorganization. She began by speaking of the longshoremen's strike which had taken place a few months previously, admitting that it had been the Communists who had given it its impetus, and in the present reorganization, she said it had been decided to make party activity among the longshoremen one of the key concentrations in Brooklyn. To this end the Waterfront, Bay Ridge, Boro Hall, Fort Greene, and 12th assembly district sections of the Brooklyn party were being combined into one regional section, with longshore work its major activity under the direction of a regional director, Ben Davis, who had formerly conducted the Brooklyn party's election campaigns.

She further announced that the Boro Hall and Fort Greene sections would be consolidated whereby Boro Hall section would be augmented by 60 members of the Fort Greene section, and Bob Ehrlich of the Fort Greene section would be the organizational secretary of the enlarged Boro Hall section.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is the Ben Davis you are mentioning the Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., who was elected to the council of the city of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; this is an entirely different person.

Bea Sacks also stated that the Boro Hall section would devote itself to four major concentrations: namely, longshore activity on the

docks, industrial activity at such factories as the Gem Razor Blade Co. and Mergenthalers, activity among the Puerto Rican residents of the section, and activity among the Negroes.

The entire membership would be interviewed to see in which activity they should be placed. Special emphasis was to be placed on placing comrades in the longshore units, and all clubs were to be called upon to give their assistance to this particular unit, in addition to which the activity of all members would be diverted to whichever concentration was most in need of help. She announced that the party's recruiting drive was now beginning and it was imperative to recruit new members from among the longshoremen so that the longshore unit could be established and its activity started. There was some discussion at this meeting and I don't know whether you want me to go into any of the detail of it.

Mr. TAVENNER. I think not.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The party did hold an all-day conference at the Hotel Diplomat on industrial concentration on March 5, 1949, and credentials were given to one comrade from each club to attend as the club's delegate, and from my particular club Harry Shapiro was the delegate to this conference inasmuch as he was also a member of the section staff. In connection with this particular activity on the part of the Jay-Smith Club, we were told that we had to become active around some industrial plant in the neighborhood and we therefore started to make a survey of what factories were in our particular neighborhood at which we could sell the Daily Worker and distribute leaflets on the outside.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, I ask you at this time to identify the membership of the Jay-Smith Club of the Communist Party, and to state the period of your membership?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was a member of the Jay-Smith Club from the end of June 1947 to the time of my expulsion.

Mr. TAVENNER. Of course we expect you to follow the same criterion given before in naming only those persons known to you to be members of the Communist Party.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir. [Reading:]

There was Mary Ella Barnes, 555 Warren Street. Some of the group meetings of the club were held in her home.

Dorothy Bregman, 193 Clinton Avenue. Dorothy Bregman had been assigned to be the leader of the group called the American Youth for Democracy, which was operating in our particular vicinity. She stated that she worked in a nursery school of the department of welfare. She was at many meetings of the club.

Stanley Bregman, 193 Clinton Avenue. He also attended many meetings of the club.

Ann Bryant, 426 Baltic Street in the Gowanus housing project. She was at one time treasurer of the club and did undergo deportation proceedings and was deported in 1954 to Canada.

Walter Bryant, 426 Baltic Street in the Gowanus housing project, was literature director of the Jay-Smith Club for a time.

John Burke, 323 Pearl Street; in 1948 he stated that he had been in the party for 24 years, that he had been secretary of the International Labor Defense, had made a national tour for it, and that he had once been a member of the national review commission of the party.

Violet Burke, 323 Pearl Street. She had been treasurer of the Jay-Smith Club for a while.

Ethel Chilton, 594 Clinton Street. She joined the party in the latter part of 1949 and then in the latter part of 1950 moved to Emporium, Pa.

George Chilton who was also known as Skippy, 594 Clinton Street. He was a group captain in the club, stated that he was a member of the Young Progressives of America. He also stated he was a chemist by profession and in the latter part of 1950 moved to Emporium, Pa., to work for the Sylvania Co.

Bernie Chudnowsky, 335 State Street. He had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club, stating that he had formerly worked in the Crown Heights and Sheepshead Bay sections of the party.

Gus Contogenis, also known as Contes, 570 Baltic Street. He attended some of the meetings of the club. He was one of the Greek comrades of the club.

Fred Dawn, 388 Pacific Street. He moved to 268 Dean Street and finally to 111 South Third Street. He had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club from Corona, Queens. He was literature director of the club for a while and also its educational director for a while. When he moved to 111 South Third Street, which was in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, there was some doubt about his receiving a transfer. They thought probably the circumstances of his entering the party were suspicious and were going to investigate but I do not know what happened. He said he was a member of the laundry workers union.

Jo Ann Dawn, 388 Pacific Street, moved to 268 Dean Street, then to 111 South Third Street, joined the party in April 1949 and attended meetings and the same was true with her as Fred Dawn.

Bud Dell said he was also known as Budnoff, which is a phonetic spelling. He lived at 183 Congress Street. He stated that he had been a psychologist in the Army.

He was expelled from the party in March 1950 and at that time was supposed to be moving to Boston and arrangements were made to have the party in Boston notified so that they would not register him in the party in that area.

MR. TAVENNER. Do you know the reason for his expulsion?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He was expelled—he had first been dropped because of misuse of funds or money which had been placed in his hands by some of the comrades. And he was dropped with the understanding that if he proved himself loyal to the party he could at some future time ask to be reconsidered for reregistration. However, a case did come up in which he was charged with white chauvinism and it was on the charge of white chauvinism that the procedure to expel him was conducted. [Reading:]

Christine Dell, wife of Bud Dell, 183 Congress Street. She was transferred to an industrial unit called branch 2-C of the white collar workers of New York County. She also was involved in the charges of white chauvinism and expelled along with Bud Dell.

MR. TAVENNER. Does that mean she was an employee of the city of New York?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir. She was simply a member of another unit in the party. This would be called one of the industrial units. [Reading:]

Irving Feuer, 238 Bond Street, Gowanus housing project. He had been transferred from the Claremont Club in the Tremont section of the Bronx in December 1949.

He was literature and press director of the Jay-Smith Club for a time, one of its group captains, and was made the organizer of the Jay-Smith Club No. 1 also for a while. He stated that he had attended conventions in 1936 and 1938, which had been held by the American Youth Congress, that he had been a member of the Young Communist League, American Youth for Democracy, Young Pioneers and the International Workers Order.

He was to have been active in the Gowanus housing tenants' council. He said he went into the Communist Party adult group in 1945 upon his discharge from the Army. He worked for the Israeli Steamship Co. as a clerk and it was in his apartment that I had my interrogation and expulsion.

Nettie Feuer, 238 Bond Street in the Gowanus housing project. She also had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club December 1949 from the Claremont Club in the Bronx. She was cochairman of the Gowanus tenants' council. She also stated that she had been a member of the Young Pioneers, YCL, AYD, and IWO, and she had joined the Communist Party in 1944.

Jerry Fields, 423 Baltic Street in the Gowanus housing project. He was a veteran receiving monthly checks from the Veterans' Administration and at one time he told me that he was planning on moving to New Jersey about September 1951.

He was a member of the Social Science McKelvey White Group of Brooklyn College; transferred from this group to the Jay-Smith Club.

Laura Fields, 423 Baltic Street, Gowanus housing project, transferred from the youth group of the party to the Jay-Smith Club. She was recording secretary of the Gowanus housing council.

Dr. Trygve Forland, 5718 Fort Hamilton Parkway. He was press director of the Jay-Smith Club and attended Long Island College Hospital. He was married in July of 1948 and went to California and just recently I happened to see his name listed in the Brooklyn Telephone Directory at the same address, 5718 Fort Hamilton Parkway, which may indicate he is back in the city.

Paulette Frishkoff, 142 Henry Street: At the time when some of the members were taken out of the Jay-Smith Club to form a new unit, which was to do Italian concentration work, she became its treasurer. She moved to California in 1949.

George Georgia: He was given membership card No. 14096 for 1948. He did attend a meeting at which he paid me dues.

Etta Graham, 479 Adelphi Street: She joined the party in August 1948. She did attend meetings.

Myra Greenberg lived on Dean Street between Hoyt and Bond, near the corner of Bond Street. She stated she was attending Jefferson School in 1951 and that she was also attending New York University. She was a member of the party's youth division and had been placed in the Jay-Smith Club for the purpose of receiving adult guidance and her assignment by the party was to be active in the Labor Youth League and also in the student group at NYU.

Nils Gustafson, 386 Bergen Street: He was given membership card No. 14095 for 1948.

Georgia Lee Hall, 764 Greene Avenue: She was recruited on May 4, 1948, by Charles Marshall and given membership card No. 14155 for 1948. She was a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and was later transferred to a club in the neighborhood in which she lived.

Caroline Hausman, 68 Hanson Place: She was transferred to the Jay-Smith Club November 1949. She stated she was kindergarten teacher for the Department of Welfare, that she had joined the Young Communist League in 1939 and that she became a naturalized citizen in 1947.

She also stated she was a member of the local 555 of the teachers' union.

Mr. TAVENNER. You say she was employed as a kindergarten teacher in the department of welfare?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether she was so employed in 1949?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes; at the time that I knew her she was.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether she is still employed by the welfare department?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I do not, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have knowledge one way or the other?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I have no knowledge one way or the other.

Mr. MOULDER. What department of welfare?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In New York City. [Reading:]

Morris Highliger, 264 Bergen Street: He stated that he had come from the Virgin Islands in 1905, and that he had joined the Communist Party in 1947, having been recruited by Harry Shapiro. He received membership card No. 14314 for 1948.

Fred Holmstrom, 75 St. Marks Avenue: He stated that he had come from Sweden about 1905: that he had done party work around 1934 to 1940, canvassing with the Daily Worker in the Bay Ridge area. He stated that he had worked for the party on the waterfront in the early 1930's and was a member of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born; member of the American Labor Party, Bay Ridge branch; member of the Furniture Workers Union, Local 140, and worked for Kollmorgen Optical Co., 2 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you gain any information as to the date of his naturalization?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I did not. [Reading:]

Joseph Jenkins, 330 Bergen Street: He attended meetings.

Irving Katz was the owner of a delicatessen at 66 Fourth Avenue and was one of the members from whom substantial contributions were received for fund drives. He was transferred to Kings Highway section where he had his residence around June 1948. It was at this particular time that he stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party for 11 years.

Claire Kessler, 313½ State Street: She had been transferred to Jay-Smith Club from the lower West Side section in Manhattan in error. She was on the rolls of the club for a while but was retransferred to a professional group in June of 1949. She stated she was a member of the musicians union but not of local 802, which was one of the famous locals of the musicians union. She gave piano lessons to adults on Tuesday and Wednesday nights at her home.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give any further identification of the professional group of the Communist Party to which she was transferred?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I cannot. [Reading:]

Caryll Lasky, 39 Sidney Place: She was financial secretary of the Boro Hall section, acting membership director for a while, and in the latter part of 1950 became organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section. She was a very active member in the party.

Bernice Landau, 275 Smith Street: She was registered into the party for 1949 at a meeting held on November 23, 1948. She worked for a nursery school, she said, in the department of welfare in the vicinity of Knickerbocker Village and was a member of the United Public Workers Union. As a matter of fact, Bernice Landau was not too active within the Jay-Smith Club itself, preferring to work in what she called an industrial unit and I think for that reason was eventually transferred from the club.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether she is still employed by the department of welfare?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No; I do not. [Reading:]

Sara Rubinsky Lewis, 568 Vanderbilt Avenue: She was transferred to the Jay-Smith Club from Hinsdale Club of the 24th A. D., her transfer card being signed by L. Davis for the Hinsdale Club and which designated her membership card number to be 21998 for 1948. She was later transferred to the Flatbush section at her own request.

Betty Luschinsky: She used the party name Michaels. She lived at 437 Pacific Street. Betty Luschinsky is rather an interesting case so far as our particular club was concerned, and it might be of interest to you to know something about it. She was a member of the Parent Teachers Association in public school 47 and in December of 1949 at the time—

Mr. TAVENNER. Excuse me. Did you say she was a member or did she hold any official position in the PTA?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. She was executive secretary, I think she told me.

She did not wish to reregister into the party for 1950 stating she did not feel very close to the party. She wasn't sure whether or not she was undergoing an ideological change in her political thinking and therefore wanted to drop from the party for about a year to give herself time to think this matter over, at the end of which she would decide whether she wished to remain in the party or not.

She did say that she was an executive member of the Parent Teacher Association, that she did not want to be known in the neighborhood as a Communist and had become inactive in the party, even refusing to do American Labor Party work during the last election campaign. All of this was reported to the staff of the Boro Hall section and after due consideration it was decided that she must be kept

in the party because she was a member of the PTA and it was only through her contact with the party that she would be able to function correctly as a Communist in the PTA.

Bea Sacks, the organizer of the Boro Hall section, went to see her regarding her refusal to reregister and although she had still refused, Bea Sacks was sure she would be able to convince Betty to stay in the party. Betty however did continue to refuse to reregister but in spite of that fact was retained on the rolls of the Jay-Smith Club as a member of the party upon orders of the section inasmuch as the section felt that every effort must be made to keep her in the party because she was a member of the PTA and represented the party's contact with what was considered a mass organization in the community.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether she performed any service of any character for the Communist Party after the time that you have mentioned?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I had to see her myself when I visited her on August 24, 1950, and at that time she again stated she hadn't changed her mind about remaining in the party since her refusal to register last year. She said she wasn't out of sympathy with it, still believed in its principles, even had a subscription to the Sunday Worker and kept up with her reading but she still didn't want to be a member of the party because she didn't want to be active in it and didn't want to be forced or have to force herself to party activity. But she said she was secretary of the PTA and a member of the American Labor Party and although she refused to register as a member of the Communist Party if there was anything she could do to be of service to the party without committing herself as a Communist, she would try to help out. She gave me a small contribution to the fund drive being conducted at that time.

I don't know what happened to Betty Luschinsky because at the time of my expulsion I think she was in process of moving from the section and I lost contact with the case at that time. [Reading:]

Other members were Geneva Mack, 581 Warren Street, who paid dues to the party but did not attend meetings because of illness.

Laverne Mack, 581 Warren Street, recruited by Selma Shapiro in March 1949.

Audrey Mailman, 140 Dean Street, transferred to the Jay-Smith Club from the Riverdale section of the Bronx Communist Party and at the time of her transfer to the Jay-Smith Club was named educational director of the club.

She stated that she was attending, or had attended, rather, the Marxist institute of the Jefferson School and that she belonged to the American Students Union in 1938, where she had been membership secretary.

She also had been a member of the Young Communist League. She was a member of the American Labor Party, tenants council, United Office and Professional Workers of America.

In July of 1950 she was transferred to the Longshore Club inasmuch as that club needed forces to help out in its work.

Harold Mailman, 140 Dean Street. He also was transferred to the Jay-Smith Club from the Riverdale section of the Bronx Communist Party. He had been an organizer for the American Labor Party, stated he had been a paid organizer for the Progressive Party, had been in charge of tickets for the rally that had been conducted by the American Labor Party at Yankee Stadium during the Wallace campaign, that he had gone to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for organizational work and fund raising in connection with the Progressive Party.

He also was transferred to the Longshore Club in July 1950 because that club needed forces.

Charles Marshall, 343 Bergen Street. Joined the Communist Party in 1947. He became literature director of the Jay-Smith Club, then was made its membership director, then its organizer, and held the position of group captain at various times.

He was released for 6 weeks in 1949 from all party activities to attend the county training class. He was made a member of the section staff as its press director and upon reorganization of the party in the latter part of 1950, became area director of the La Pasionaria Club and Unit 338, the industrial unit of the food workers.

Marjorie Marshall, 343 Bergen Street. She was made club organizer of Jay-Smith Club No. 2 when the club was broken into 2 groups.

Anna Maslowski, 224 Dean Street. She said she had been active in Communist Party work in Hoboken in 1939 where she had lived with her first husband, and that she had been a member of the Communist Party in Germany.

Seenie McCantes, marriage name was Brace, 553 Warren Street. She was one of the comrades in whose home we held group meetings.

Wallace McNab, 92 Atlantic Avenue. He joined the Communist Party in June 1948, he was a member of the local 85, Building Workers Union, and stated he was an elevator operator.

Jimmie Monroe, 551 Warren Street. He was not too active a member.

Minnie Monroe, 551 Warren Street. Minnie Monroe was a delegate from the Jay-Smith Club to many Communist Party and Communist Party front delegations which were conducted at the time that I was a member of the club.

Mary Moore, 161 Third Avenue; and—

Ira Moore, 161 Third Avenue. Some meetings were held in their home and they did attend meetings of the party.

John Mougianis, 274 Dean Street. He was president of his Greek chapter of the IWO, International Workers Order. He was a member of the Food Workers Union of the A. F. of L. He bought a home in Jamaica, Long Island, and moved there about June 1951.

Leona Mougianis, 274 Dean Street. She naturally moved to Jamaica, Long Island, also.

Abe Osheroff; he had been former organizer of the Brownsville section, and at the time that I became a member of the Jay-Smith Club was the organizer of the Boro Hall section. He had been made a member of the Jay-Smith Club. He was transferred to the Boro Park section in around June 1948, I believe, and later became organizer of the Bay Ridge and Boro Park sections, and also became a member of the county committee. He also was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Ruth Perloff; she had lived at 323 Pearl Street when I first knew her and then moved to 355 Pacific Street. She had once been the organizer for the Jay-Smith Club. She acted at one time as the section treasurer of the Boro Hall section and became a member of the section committee.

She was educational director of Jay-Smith Club No. 1 for a while, and upon reorganization of the party in the latter part of 1950 became section coordinator of the Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2. She stated that she had joined the party in 1937, had been a member of the Christian Youth Organization, the American Youth Congress, and had done party work in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and had worked in the party bookshop in Ohio. For a while she was a member of the Helen Horton Club in 1950, but just a brief period.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you any way of identifying the bookshop in Ohio?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, I have not. [Reading:]

George Polimeris, 335 Pearl Street. He attended some of the meetings of the Jay-Smith Club at which I was present.

Tony Poulos, 355 Pacific Street. He was press director and literature director of the Jay-Smith Club No. 2 and was employed at the Long Island College Hospital.

Sophie Poulos, 355 Pacific Street. She was also known as Steiner. She conducted a mimeographing business. It was called at one time the Steinmil Letter Shop, 530 West 136 Street, New York City. Then she moved and had the Steinmil Mimeograph Co. at 343 West 164 Street.

She was press director of the Jay-Smith Club and was membership director for a very long period of time of the Jay-Smith Club. She became the adviser and director of the local branch of the American Youth for Democracy which was operating in the area of the Jay-Smith club.

She was also a group captain, and membership director and financial secretary for Jay-Smith Club No. 2.

Murray Roman. His true name was Morris Romanofsky, though he always was known as Murray Roman.

He lived at 215 Bergen Street, but later moved to 149 Lenox Road. He had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club in November 1947. He stated that he was assigned by the county committee of the Brooklyn Party to the American Labor Party and that he was publicity director for the Kings County ALP, that he worked for local 19 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and that in 1949 he had been in the Communist Party for 17 years. He had been an MP while in the Service.

Nettie Roman, also known as Romanofsky. She also lived at 215 Bergen Street and later moved to 149 Lenox Road. She stated that she had conducted a section training class, had been instructor of classes held in her own home, had been educational director in the Red Hook section, and that she had been city press director of Hartford during the war, that she had done educational work for the Waterfront branch and had done party work in the Brighton Beach and Coney Island sections, that she had helped organize the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America in a factory in Hartford where she had been working during the war.

Nellie Rouse, 343 Bergen Street.

Eleanor Schor, maiden name was Woolman. She lived at 42 Livingston Street and subsequently moved to 144 Willow Street. At one time she was assigned to work in the American Labor Party in the Fort Greene housing project. She was the organizer of the Jay-Smith Club when I became a member of it and from there became organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section.

Dr. Gerald Schor, 42 Livingston Street, subsequently 144 Willow Street. He stated he had been a member of the Young Communist League. He became a doctor of medicine in June of 1948 after studying at the Long Island College Hospital, and around that period was transferred to a professional group inasmuch as he had become a full-fledged doctor. He was interning at the Jewish Hospital in 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. Are you able to identify the professional group to which he was transferred?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This was in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and I understand that some of the members of the staff of the Jewish Hospital were included in that professional group. [Reading:]

Harry Shapiro. He was known by the name of Brockman in the party; 124 Lincoln Place. He had moved to some place on Gibson Street in Far Rockaway where he was transferred to the Far Rockaway Club and then did move back to the Boro Hall section and was retransferred back to the Boro Hall section.

He acted as the organizer of the Jay-Smith Club for a while. He was a member of the section staff of the Boro Hall section and had been assigned to work with both the Plaza Club and the La Pasionaria Club, the Puerto Rican club.

Selma Shapiro, also known as Brockman in the party and also known by the name of Herbst. She lived at 124 Lincoln Place and the same procedure was true in her case of moving to Gibson Street in Far Rockaway and then moving moving back to the Boro Hall section, being retransferred back to that section.

She held the positions of press director, educational director, membership director, for the Jay-Smith Club at various times. She was a group captain and educational director in the Jay-Smith Club No. 2 and for a while had been assigned to work also in the La Pasionaria Club.

Blanche Siegel, 62 Hoyt Street. She moved to the Sedgewick project in the Bronx in July 1950. She stated she had done work for the national office of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and that in 1948 she was working for local 1217 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Milton Siegel, also 62 Hoyt Street, he had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club from the Bronx where he had been doing canvassing work for the party in the Hunts Point section.

He moved to the Sedgewick project in the Bronx in July 1950. At the time I knew him, he was attending New York University under the GI bill of rights. This was in the period 1948 and 1949. He stated that he had been active in the students union, Young Communists League, and American Youth for Democracy, and had gone on the delegation to the American Peace Mobilization to Chicago held in 1940.

Bertha Silas, 264 Bergen Street, given membership card No. 14284 for 1948.

Nick Silas, 274 Dean Street. He had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club from the Hill section of Pittsburgh, Pa., in September 1949. He has subsequently been deported to Poland.

Mr. VELDE. What was the reason for his being deported?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Immigration and Naturalization Service held proceedings against him based on membership in the party and the fact that he was an alien and not naturalized. I testified in that case in Chicago in February 1954.

Mr. VELDE. Did you say he was a naturalized citizen?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. He was not a naturalized citizen and was subsequently deported to Poland. I do not know just when it was but it was some time last year. [Reading:]

John Stuart, 20 Sidney Place. He had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club in August 1948 to be its educational director and he was transferred out of the Jay-Smith Club in the latter part of 1949. He had at one time worked for New Masses. On March 31, 1953, he appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and when asked about his Communist affiliations in general, and the Jay-Smith Club in particular, he claimed the fifth amendment.

Charles Toback, 39 Sidney Place. He was transferred to the Jay-Smith Club in June of 1948 upon the request of Eleanor Schor. He was transferred from the industrial unit in local 65 of the Wholesale Workers Union because his previous experience in the Bronx among Negroes fitted him for the Jay-Smith Club's needs.

Steve Tsermegas, 274 Dean Street. He was also deported to Poland last year.

Mr. VELDE. On the same grounds, Communist membership?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; I testified in his case.

Nick Silas was the case in which I testified in February 1954. [Reading:]

Eileen Wilson used the party name of Bryant. She lived at 294 Clinton Street. She had been recruited into the party by Dr. Trygve Forland. It was around March 1948. Dr. Schor added his recommendation to that of Dr. Forland. She was given membership card No. 14266 for 1948. She worked at the Long Island College Hospital as research assistant and bacteriologist. She was made the organizer of the Jay-Smith Club No. 1 for a certain period of time; was also one of its group captains. She moved to Santa Barbara, Calif., about June 1950.

Dr. William Wilson used the party name Bryant, 294 Clinton Street. He had been recruited by Dr. Forland and the same procedure as I mentioned for Eileen Wilson.

Mr. TAVENNER. When you say Dr. Wilson used the name Bryant, do you mean that was a Communist Party name he used?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. When these two people, Eileen Wilson and Bill Wilson were first recruited into the party, I had to handle their membership applications and they used the name of Bryant on that, and they were very commonly referred to as just Eileen Bryant and Bill Bryant.

However, it was subsequently learned that their true name was Wilson and I think we often referred to them as the Wilsons. Schor, Wilson and Forland were all medical students at the same time in the Long Island College Hospital, which was the reason for the recruitment of Forland and Wilson into the party at this particular time.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did all three of these doctors use party names different from their own names?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In the case of Schor he was, when I first came into the Jay-Smith Club, commonly referred to as Woolman, which was his wife's maiden name, but that was subsequently dropped and he was called Schor.

Forland at one time gave me a subscription to the Worker which he had signed in the name of Thompson, saying that was his father's name. So I don't know whether I can attribute that to being his name or not; I don't know what the circumstances were behind that. We never referred to Trygve Forland by any other name than that.

Mr. TAVENNER. But it is quite evident that in the case of each of these three doctors they were endeavoring to cover up their true identity?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I would say so. Bill Wilson was later transferred to the medical students unit of New York University which was in the student section. I happened to be at his home on the night of November 15, 1949, when he telephoned his acceptance of internship at Santa Barbara, that acceptance to take effect in June, and he subsequently moved to Santa Barbara in June of 1950. [Reading:]

Joseph Zinghini, 126 State Street: he had been given membership card No. 14097 for 1948; he was a member of the American Labor Party. He contributed to one of the fund drives. I had to eventually put through a transfer through the Boro Hall section for him to be transferred to the Orange Street club inasmuch as he was living outside of the immediate confines of the Jay-Smith area.

Frances Zockowitz, 215 Bergen Street: I met her at a meeting of the Jay Smith club held on August 15, 1947, but she was very soon after that transferred to another club inasmuch as she had moved to Harlem.

She was, I believe, the sister of Nettie Roman, whom I mentioned previously.

Mr. MOULDER. The committee will stand in recess until 1:30. (Whereupon, at 12 noon, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p. m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, MAY 5, 1955

Committee members present: Representative Moulder (presiding).

Mr. MOULDER. Proceed, please.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have indicated, Mrs. Blauvelt, in the course of your testimony, that the Communist Party put great stress on its members engaging in community activities. I would like you to discuss that subject more fully and tell the committee how the Communist Party brought pressure to bear on its members to engage in Communist Party activities, and the nature of those Communist activities.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. These activities were conducted on issues which were felt would have the most appeal to the people in the communities, and directives usually would be handed down from the section to the clubs as to just what activities were to be participated in.

Now, for instance, when I was in the Parkside club, which was a club in the Flatbush section, following a section convention, a report was made to the Parkside club by Jeanette Rosenfeld on March 5, 1946. She stated that at this particular section convention, Shirley Auerbach, literature director for the section, had made a report on the activities which the section should undertake. The Communist party was to be representative of a cross-section of the community and, therefore, the Communists just become active among the working and laboring classes and the Negro and Jewish people of the community.

The county committee had suggested to the section that they conduct activity on the FEPC and this was done to a certain extent.

Also the question had been raised about establishing a third party in opposition to the two-party system and consideration of this angle was given and it was thought that the best results could be achieved through the American Labor Party.

Of course, the Communists, the comrades were told, must assume leadership in the American Labor Party and be the vanguard in initiating a movement for a third party.

At this particular time in 1946, and in the beginning of 1947, a great deal of activity was conducted to retain the OPA and, of course, there was a good deal of activity on the question of price control.

In connection with that, there had been a buyers' strike in the Flatbush section held on August 12 to 20 in 1946, and Dorothy Liff reported to the members of the Lincoln Road club her participation in that strike as the representative of the Lincoln Road club; she being the specific representative because she had been assigned the task of organizing a consumers council.

The headquarters for this particular strike activity was at 959 Flatbush Avenue, which was the headquarters of the American Labor Party, and Jerry Weltfish, who was a member of the Flatbush section of the Communist Party and who was also in the leadership of the American Labor Party, was in charge of that strike committee.

The Lincoln Road club was particularly engaged in an attempt to organize consumers councils and several of the members had been assigned to that particular task.

In addition to which Rhoda Cahn, one of the members, had been assigned to the task of trying to establish a permanent day nursery, this being one of the issues around which they felt they could rally the people.

She reported to the Lincoln Road club on January 7, 1947, that plans were taking shape for establishing a permanent organization for a day nursery and that petitions to Governor Dewey asking that child care centers be continued on a permanent basis were being circulated.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of the part that the Communist Party played in the consumers strike.

Here is a throwaway sheet. Was that used in connection with that strike?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. This is a throwaway which was issued in the name of the Flatbush Clubs of the Communist Party of 848 Flatbush Avenue, and it is on the subject of price control, intended to get the people in the neighborhood to participate in a consumers strike.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 22," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. With reference to rent control, which you have mentioned, were throwaway sheets used in that campaign also?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; they were.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you one and ask if you can identify it.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. This is a throwaway which was issued by the New York State Communist Party on the subject of rents and calling for the organization of the people against the increasing of rents, and to maintain rent ceilings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Attention is directed to coupon in lower left corner inviting inquiries from the Communist Party.

I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 23," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 23

51-255

Unite to

SAVE RENT CEILINGS

Newspaper headlines: Rents going up . . . up . . . 10%, 15%, 30% . . . who knows how much?

The real estate boys are out to get all they can. As Herbert U. Nelson, big shot in the National Ass'n of Real Estate Boards said, "HELL, WE'RE GOING TO WIPE OUT RENT CONTROLS AND THE WHOLE DAMN BUSINESS THIS TIME." (The language is Mr. Nelson's.)

Real estate has made the biggest profits in history. Apartments have been rented 100%. Services have been cut. It's the tenants who need relief—not the big landlords! Small homeowners should receive adjustments in taxes.

Can you afford a 30% increase in rent? Especially when prices on all goods—shoes, clothing, butter, soap, textiles, furniture, automobiles, household appliances—are taking another big jump?

The Republican sweep in Congress has made Big Business very cocky. And President Truman has surrendered again by lifting price controls and indicating that RENTS MAY ALSO HAVE TO BE "ADJUSTED!"

ORGANIZE NOW!

You didn't vote for higher rents! Everybody promised to keep ceilings on rents—before Election Day. MAKE TRUMAN AND DEWEY LIVE UP TO THEIR PROMISES!

RENT INCREASES CAN BE STOPPED — IF THE PEOPLE ACT . . . FAST . . . AND TOGETHER!

- Get together with the other tenants in your building. Bring pressure on President Truman TO KEEP RENT CEILINGS AS THEY ARE. Don't rely on Dewey and the State Law. It will not protect you if rent ceilings are raised. Pledge that you will not pay rent increases. If you and other tenants stick together, increases cannot be put over!
- Organize huge mass rallies and demonstrations in your community and shops. Visit your newly elected Congressmen and State Legislators. Demand that they join the fight to keep rents controlled.

LABOR AND ALL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER!

Mail This Coupon Today

New York State Communist Party
35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

I WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

**UNITE TO
KEEP A ROOF OVER YOUR HEAD
BY KEEPING CEILINGS ON RENTS!**

Issued by:

New York State Communist Party
35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

300

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you proceed, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This activity on community issues was discussed at a meeting on March 11, 1947. This was a meeting of the Lincoln Road club in the home of Rhoda and Bill Cahn. Rhoda Cahn stated

she felt the community issues of rent control, school and day nurseries offered the Communists the opportunity to reach the people.

Gerald Goodman, one of the members, felt that the comrades should be made alert to the immediate issues that arose from day to day such as the present demand of the teachers and the administration's proposed loans to Greece and Turkey, and that the members be directed to send telegrams and letters on these issues, and that once they were made aware of the necessity of their acting as individuals in such matters, they would be in a position to involve others and this process would eventually activate them in broad mass activities.

We received further directives in connection with activity in the community from Sidney Wang, one of the organizers of the section, at a meeting held by the section on April 8, 1947. He instructed that the comrades must work in the mass organizations in the community such as the American Labor Party, American Jewish Congress, the Civil Rights Congress, tenants councils, all of which he said had Communists in them.

He said although the American Labor Party was bringing the issues of the day to the people, he felt the comrades in other organizations should do better party work and make the members of those organizations aware of what they should fight for.

This would make them politically conscious and teach them to vote correctly so that the Fascists and reactionaries would be defeated.

That about constituted the type of activity that was conducted on a community level in the Flatbush section. Then when I came into the Boro Hall section when I was made a member of the Jay-Smith club, I attended my first meeting there on June 20, 1947, which was a membership meeting of the Boro Hall section held at the Livingston; and Abe Osheroft, section organizer at that time, stated that the county was going to concentrate on the Boro Hall, Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Waterfront sections in order to organize these sections and recruit new members into the party.

The Boro Hall section had several factories within its boundaries and activity in this section was to be concentrated on these key points.

The comrades in the Boro Hall section were to be called upon to do organizing work in the industries to carry out this plan.

The Squibbs plant and the Gem Razor plant were considered very vital places. He outlined the procedure to be used in organizing these and other industries in the section, namely, that the comrades distribute leaflets at the gates of these factories, be ready to answer any questions asked of them and concentrate on those workers who showed the most interest.

Then at a meeting of the executive committee of the Jay-Smith Club held October 13, 1947, Harry Shapiro, who was acting as temporary chairman of the club at that time, announced that the Boro Hall section wanted the clubs to conduct a propaganda campaign rather than the agitational campaign they had been conducting in the past months. This called for discussion of the difference between agitation and propaganda and it was explained that in an agitation campaign the people were called upon to act in a specific manner.

For example, in leaflets on housing and rents, people were urged to write to their Congressmen asking for legislation that would furnish housing programs and rent controls. A propaganda campaign, however, was for educational purposes and in leaflets on the subject of

housing and rents the people would be informed of housing conditions, what caused them and how they could be rectified.

In line with this directive from the section, Harry Shapiro felt that the club should continue its work in the neighborhood on the issues of housing, rents, and prices, but that from that time on, any leaflets issued should be on the propaganda or educational nature.

Following a section convention held by the Boro Hall section on June 19, 1948, it was announced at the club that the Boro Hall section was going to concentrate activities upon the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the section, and in line with this, one of the members of the club by the name of Tony Poulos, was selected to be the representative of the club at a meeting being held by the party at Central Plaza Hall on February 13, 1949, to plan organizational work in Puerto Rican communities.

Other activities sometimes consisted of what we would call emergency mobilizations and one such mobilization occurred on June 4, 1949 when Sophie Poulos, membership director of the Jay-Smith Club, informed me that she had received directives from the section that on this particular day the section was conducting a distribution of flyers on the jailing of John Gates, Henry Winston, and Gus Hall, the distribution to take place that afternoon in the shopping area along Fulton Street, Brooklyn; that on Monday, June 6 the party was conducting a picket line at Foley Square in protest of this jailing; and that on June 7 the party was conducting a mass demonstration at Union Square also in protest of this jailing.

But on this particular afternoon of June 4 Sophie Poulos and I went to the section where we picked up some of the flyers for distribution and we actually went in front of one of the department stores and distributed them for about half an hour in the afternoon.

Then on August 23, 1949, a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club was held at which there was some discussion on the local issue of discrimination against Negro longshoremen in Local 968 of the ILA (International Longshoremen Association).

This was considered a good subject to discuss with contacts because it was close to home and understandable.

In addition to this, Charles Marshall, the club organizer, announced that his suggestion of organizing an unemployment council in the neighborhood to deal with the issues of jobs and relief, had been approved by the section, and as soon as somebody could be found to give such an organization technical advice, the attempt would be made to launch it in the neighborhood.

There was another rather fast mobilization of membership which occurred on August 29, 1949. Sophie Poulos had been to the section headquarters and received the directive that the club's membership meeting which was scheduled for the following day, was to be canceled so that the membership could be notified to attend the rally at the Golden Gate ballroom at 140th Street and Lenox Avenue, on August 30 in protest against a riot which had taken place in Peekskill on August 27, when Paul Robeson gave a concert. Sophie had been given a batch of the August 29 issue of the Daily Worker which contained articles on the Peekskill incident and these were to be distributed to the club members so they would read about the riot and be fully informed and duly aroused to the point of wanting to attend that protest rally at Golden Gate ballroom.

Petitions in protest against the riot had been mimeographed and were to be sent directly to Governor Dewey as soon as the comrades had secured signatures to them.

Then in the latter part of 1949 when the Jay-Smith Club had been broken up into two groups, Jay-Smith No. 1 Club received the directive that it was to work on an Italian concentration, and Al Neptune of the section staff explained to the club at a meeting on December 6, 1949 that in order to accomplish the task of integrating the Italian people in the community into a progressive force, and eventually into the Communist Party, a campaign must be conducted to canvass specific streets in the neighborhood to find out who were the progressive people and just what their needs were.

With this information, he said, the club would be in a position to organize such groups as tenants councils which would be the basis for building an American Labor Party branch in the neighborhood which was one of the aims of the club.

He maintained that one could not immediately approach these people with the ideology of socialism as a solution to their economic needs because they were not prepared for such a long-range program, but that by helping them to achieve fairly immediate benefits in their constant day-to-day struggles through such organizations as tenants councils, they would be educated to socialism.

Now there was another project undertaken by Jay-Smith Club No. 2, and on February 15, 1950, a joint executive committee of the Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 was held so that the members of club No. 1 could be informed of this particular activity on the part of club No. 2.

Al Neptune, who had now become the section educational director, had suggested that club No. 2 form a committee composed of the people in the neighborhood who were willing to fight for the employment of Negroes in community industries, and Charles Marshall and Sophie and Tony Poulos had visited contacts in the neighborhood to ask them to join a committee which would carry on a fight to see that the shops and factories in the communities, and particularly the Borden Milk Co., hired unemployed Negroes in the neighborhood for available jobs. They reported receiving the consent of several people to serve on such committee.

The next step to be taken was a meeting of these people at which a plan of action could be drawn up. The executive members of Club Jay-Smith No. 2 were to attend the meeting and be prepared to direct the discussion into the correct channels of organization and activity.

But it was also agreed by the comrades that it must not appear that they were taking over the meeting but that the contacts should be encouraged to express their ideas and make suggestions.

They were particularly anxious not to have the committee labeled Red in any way.

Then in 1951 on May 4 at a regional meeting of the club organizers of the Boro Hall, Waterfront, Boro Park and Bay Ridge, 12th A. D., Bensonhurst and Bath Beach sections, held in the headquarters of the Bath Beach section, at 2166 86th Street, it was announced that the main concentration of the Brooklyn Communist Party was the longshoremen and in line with this a leaflet discussion was being conducted every Thursday morning on the docks of the waterfront.

Beginning with the spring of 1950 the party began an intensive peace campaign and that continued unabatingly. Part of the activ-

ity of the clubs in all sections for that matter was the attempt to form peace committees in the neighborhood, and this was the major activity when I was expelled from the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will want to question you more in detail about the peace campaigns later.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of hearings we have received a great deal of testimony regarding rallies and demonstrations conducted by the Communist Party. Tell us briefly regarding the rallies and demonstrations held by the several Communist clubs of which you were a member.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There were very many that did take place, but probably some that might be of interest. I could go through them as briefly as I can.

There was one which occurred while I was a member of the Flatbush Club, and at a meeting of the club held on March 20, 1945, Nat Rosenbluth announced that on April 25, 1945, the day the San Francisco meeting of the U. N. was to take place, the Flatbush Club in conjunction with various other organizations in the community would stage a rally at Erasmus Hall High School, and he called on the members to see him about contacting the heads of the various community organizations to urge them to cooperate in making the rally a success.

He later reported that this rally was going along as scheduled. It was being sponsored in the name of the Americans United for World Organization. And when the rally was held, the chairman was Charles Murphy; speakers were Peter De Burr of the newspaper guild; Fannie Hurst, who was introduced as an internationalist of the first water; and Congressman John M. Coffee.

Now later in the year another rally was held at Erasmus Hall High School and also in the name of the Americans United for World Organization.

Mr. MOULDER. You said Coffee?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. C-o-f-f-e-e.

Mr. MOULDER. When was he a Member of the Congress?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It must have been around 1945.

On December 6, 1945, an anti-Rankin rally was held. It was held in the name of the Americans United for World Organization and held at Erasmus Hall High School.

In connection with this rally, there was a great deal of activity performed by the Flatbush Club. Abe Feingold had asked for volunteers to help him with the publicity of this particular rally. He was the representative of the club in the Flatbush Chapter for the Americans United for World Organization.

Following this meeting a report was made by Jack Mogolescue, who had worked on the committee to arrange for the rally, and he said that the Communists had done well in making the affair a success.

Now, in March and particularly on March 7, 1946, the party held a rally at Union Square in protest against Churchill's anti-Soviet speech which had been made just about that time. The National Secretariat of the Communist Party had issued a statement in protest of Churchill's speech and copies of this statement had been made at county headquarters and the Flatbush section itself prepared leaflets for distribution prior to the rally.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you two leaflets relating to that subject matter. Will you identify them, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. One of these was issued by the Joe Stember Youth Club of the Communist Party, with the address 848 Flatbush Avenue.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 24," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 24

51-183



The boys have no sooner come home from fighting an anti-fascist war, but the war-mongers are trying to involve us in an imperialist struggle.

This is the only path that the "get tough with the Soviet boys" and Churchill's speech can lead to.

Churchill has a long record of reaction behind him. In 1920 he sent English troops to fight the then struggling Soviets. Although that adventure failed, thousands of English and American troops died. Churchill's praise of Franco and Mussolini are well known and emphasize the type of man and the reactionary aims he has. He is trying to win America's support for the dying British Empire. DO YOU WANT TO DIE IN KHAKI FOR THAT?

At home our own imperialists led by Byrnes and Vandenberg play this dangerous game. Play it with our lives.

Is there any justification for their actions?

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

WRITE AND WIRE THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONDEMNING CHURCHILL'S SPEECHES.

URGE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TO STAND BEHIND AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS.

SUPPORT AND JOIN THE FLATBUSH COMMUNIST PARTY WHICH IS FIGHTING AGAINST A THIRD WORLD WAR AND FOR DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS AT HOME!

Joe Stember Youth Club
Communist Party
848 Flatbush Avenue

We meet every Thursday Night.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In addition to that particular throwaway, there is this petition to the President of the United States issued by the Flatbush section of the Communist Party at 848 Flatbush Avenue in protest against Churchill's speech.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the second document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 25," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 25

**PROTEST CHURCHILL'S SPEECHES—URGE CONGRESSMEN TO STAND BEHIND
AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS**

To the President of the United States

Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN:

The American people are worried by Churchill's war inciting speeches. His provocative remarks followed closely the "get tough with Russia" policy outlined by Secretary of State Byrnes, and UNO delegate, Senator Vandenberg. Your presence at Fulton, Mo., when Churchill spoke, gave his inflammatory statements official American sanction.

Churchill does not speak for the British people who repudiated him at the polls only a short time ago. He does not speak for the American people who fought and won World War II as the allies of the Russian people; who elected President Roosevelt on a program of friendship with the Soviet Union. Churchill speaks only for British and American monopolists who see their profits and privileges endangered by the democratic advances of the people.

We urge that you publicly reject Churchill's war incitations; that you re-establish American-Soviet friendship as the only guaranty of maintaining the peace and building a United Nations of peace-loving, democratic countries.

NAME

ADDRESS

Issued By: Flatbush Section, Communist Party, 848 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. MOULDER. Going back to the reference to the Member of Congress, was his name John Coffee?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. John M. Coffee.

Mr. MOULDER. Was he at a rally or was he the speaker at the rally?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It is my recollection to that effect. I don't have the throwaway that was—

Mr. MOULDER. Do you know whether he knew it was a Communist rally?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I will tell you, sir. At this time the Americans United for World Organization I think was accepted as a very legitimate organization. It did have on its roster the names of very well-known people all through the United States.

Mr. MOULDER. That is the point I wanted to clarify.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Later, though, many of these sponsors removed their names. However, the announcement was made at that time in the Flatbush club that it was continuing without sponsorship of these names.

I think I told you before that in 1946 the party was conducting a campaign to save OPA, and on April 24, 1946 a demonstration to save the OPA was held at Union Square under the auspices of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and the speakers at this demonstration were William Norman, organizational secretary of the New York State Communist Party, who was chairman; Irving Goff, chairman of the New York State Communist Party Veterans Committee; June Gordon, introduced as a member of the consumers council, and the IWO; John Williamson, national secretary of the Communist Party; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party; Hal Simon, leader of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and chairman of the trade union committee of the New York State Communist Party; Claudia Jones, member of the national board of the Communist Party; and Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you two throwaway sheets and ask if you can identify them with that particular demonstration.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir. One was an advertisement of the demonstration to be held on April 24 and the other was a leaflet which was distributed at the rally itself. It was in connection with what can be done to save the OPA and it also called upon members to join the May Day parade on May First and "March with your Communist Party club or trade union or mass organization."

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the first throwaway sheet as "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 26," for identification purposes only and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the second document in evidence and ask that it be marked Blauvelt exhibit 27, and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

What You Can Do To Save OPA

1. Get at least TWENTY other people (from your family, apartment building, shop, office, campus) to send WIRES AND LETTERS AT ONCE to Senators Robert F. Wagner and Charles Tobey demanding real price control, with no crippling amendments.
2. Help map out a program in your shop, or community, or organization.... these are suggestions for ACTION:
 - * Telegrams - Petitions - Letters -- Help collect them, and see that they are sent!
 - * Emergency conferences, including all organizations in your area. Send representative delegations to your individual Congressman demanding a real FIGHT for OPA.
 - * Plan community parades or outdoor rallies...big, and well-organized, with placards and sound-trucks where possible.
 - * Set up tables at busy street corners to collect signatures on petitions or telegrams. Ask for permission to make an appeal at your local movie for action to save OPA...
 - * Special appeal to the women's organizations. Ask every housewife who has a 'phone to telephone others, appealing for letters and telegrams.
3. Lend your strength to enforce OPA Price Regulations in your local store and community.

Remember -- the biggest action of the people will be the UNITED LABOR MAY DAY PARADE taking place on May 1st. Ask everyone who is concerned about OPA to MARCH ON MAY 1ST! March with your Communist Party Club or your trade union or your mass organization. The parade will proceed south on 8th Ave. from 56th St. to 17th St., then east to Union Square.

Strengthen the people's forces in the fight against the drive toward reaction and war in our country by JOINING and HELPING TO BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY!

● All Out Action of Every Individual is Needed!
● United Action Can Win Real Price Control!
● What YOU Do is Decisive!

Issued by: New York State Communist Party, 35 East 12 St., N.Y. 3, N.Y.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Of course the party members were instructed to attend not only rallies and demonstrations that were held in the name of the Communist Party itself, but also in the name of other organizations which were considered mass organizations.

In connection with this, on September 10, 1946, at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club held in the home of David Edelson, the comrades were given a pamphlet on the Madison Square Garden rally to be held September 12, 1946, by the national campaign committee of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and National Citizens Political Action Committee.

On June 10, 1947, the CIO held a parade and rally at Madison Square Garden in protest against the Taft-Hartley bill and most of the Communist Party clubs canceled their meetings—this was on a Tuesday night, so that the comrades could attend this parade and rally.

Now they also did conduct protest actions or demonstrations and here was one that might be of interest. At a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club held December 7, 1948, it was announced that the Communist Party was holding a demonstration at city hall on December 8 from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., to protest to the mayor against lack of action taken in the case of an assault against Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party and the case of assault against his 7-year-old daughter.

When the trial of the party's leaders opened, there was a continuing process of negotiations in protest against the trial and at an executive committee of the Jay-Smith Club held January 10, 1949, it was announced that the party would hold a demonstration at Foley Square on January 17, 1949, when the trial of the party's 12 leaders opened.

Also in connection with the trial, it was announced at a membership meeting of the Boro Hall section March 1, 1949, that a demonstration was to be held at Madison Square Park on March 3 from 5 to 7 p. m. in protest against the trial of the party's 12 leaders and members were instructed to take leaflets for distribution. According to the leaflet the rally was being held under the auspices of the United Committee for Democratic Rights, Hotel Diplomat, with Paul Robeson and Ben Gold as cochairmen.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have before me a throwaway sheet published under the auspices of the United Committee for Democratic Rights. Is that the document to which you referred?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right. This is the throwaway, in connection with this mass rally, which the comrades were instructed to distribute.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit 28," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 28

51-543

MASS RALLY

MADISON SQUARE PARK

Thursday, March 3rd—5-7 P.M.

Demonstrate

For a Democratic Federal Jury System

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders has produced evidence of systematic exclusion of workers, Negroes, Jews and members of other minorities, from the Federal jury system in the Southern Judicial District in New York.

The admission in court by Federal Jury Clerk Joseph F. McKenzie that he failed to send jury notices to voters in Harlem and the lower East Side in 1947 and 1948, is shocking proof of the discrimination practiced in the selection of Federal juries.

For the Right of a Political Party To Be Judged by the People, Not the Courts

The indictment against the Communist leaders charges them with organizing to teach and advocate the principles of Marxism. No acts other than these are charged. This is an attempt to accomplish through the courts, what the people rejected in defeating the Mundt-Nixon police-state Bill.

For Dismissal of the Indictments

The trial itself, therefore, is a direct threat to the democratic rights of all the people; of labor, the Negro people, all minority groups.

Democracy Is On Trial in Foley Square!

Your Democratic Rights . . .

To participate in the Federal jury system

To judge for yourself the merits of political parties

To exercise freedom of thought and freedom of speech—

... Are at Stake!

ACT NOW IN DEFENSE OF YOUR LIBERTIES!

All Out to Madison Square Park, March 3rd!

Auspices: UNITED COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

HOTEL DIPLOMAT, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Co-Chairmen: PAUL ROBESON AND BEN GOLD



Mrs. BLAUVELT. I think, as I have indicated, the type of demonstration and rally which the party wished its members to attend was quite numerous and there was one particular one which might be of interest.

For instance, the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit were conducting a labor bazaar to be held from May 20 to May 23, 1949, at St. Nicholas Arena and at a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries of the Communist clubs in the Boro Hall section, held on May 4, 1949, Caryll Lasky, the financial secretary of the section, gave me a book of tickets which the Jay-Smith Club was to sell in connection with their particular labor press bazaar. The purpose, of course, of the press bazaar was to raise money for both the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit.

Then on June 13, 1949 at a meeting of organizers of the clubs in the Boro Hall section, it was announced that a welcome home rally for Paul Robeson was being held June 19, 1949, at Rockland Palace by the Council on African Affairs, and the comrades were instructed to support this particular welcome home rally.

There also was a protest rally held on May 18, 1950, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in protest against the Mundt bill and the comrades were also instructed to attend this particular rally.

There was something which I thought interesting at the time. It was on May 23, 1950, at an executive committee meeting of Jay-Smith Club No. 1, held in the home of Ruth Perloff, that Caryll Lasky announced that a demonstration was to be held May 24, 1950, by the party. She stated that Common Cause, Inc. was holding a meeting at Town Hall, 44th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues on Wednesday evening May 24 at which Gen. Lucius Clay would speak. For 2 days prior to her announcement an advertisement had appeared in the Daily Worker in the name American Jewish Labor Council asking for support of the picket line at Town Hall to protest against this meeting.

The party was organizing its forces to mobilize the membership to participate in that picket line. The demonstration was scheduled to take place from 7 to 8 p. m. and the party wanted 2 members from each club to buy tickets at the box office and attend the meeting because an attempt would probably be made to disrupt the meeting and the comrades were to participate in the heckling.

Caryll Lasky instructed that the comrades were not to start anything themselves as it would be done by a group who would know when the proper time for starting the heckling had arrived and it was then and only then that the comrades were to join in.

Now I happened to be attending a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries on the evening of May 24, 1950, and as I left, I met Al Neptune, the educational director, who had just returned from this demonstration, and he said it had been a good one in that thousands had turned out for it but terrible in that it had been like the Peekskill incident of 1949, only that this time it had been the police with whom they came into conflict instead of the Fascist veterans, as he called them, that had disrupted the Robeson concert in Peekskill in September 1949.

Further reports on this particular demonstration from the comrades were to the effect that the party members had done a very good job in connection with the demonstration.

On August 2, 1950, a peace rally was held in Union Square in the name of the New York Labor Conference for Peace. In connection with this particular rally, for about a month prior to its being held, there was a good deal of organizing within the party and every member was contacted and instructed to attend.

There was some difficulty in gaining a permit for that rally. It had been stated many times that even if the party did not get that permit they were going to hold the rally anyway.

Mr. MOULDER. We will stand in recess.

[Brief recess.]

Mr. MOULDER. You may proceed.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was another rally which was held by the party at Manhattan Center on August 20, 1950—held by the Committee to Defend the 12, of which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was chairman, and this meeting was held, again in connection with the party's leaders, asking for continuation of bail.

There is just one final meeting which I would like to bring to your attention because I think the meeting illustrates to some degree how the Communist Party in a very close community group tried to include people of a nationality group.

This instance occurred at a meeting on May 8, 1951, at a meeting of Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 and the La Pasionaria Club, the Puerto Rican Club of the Boro Hall section, held in the home of Carlos Dore, who was organizer of the La Pasionaria Club at that time. He announced that the Puerto Rican branch of the IWO and the American Labor Party which shared headquarters at 131 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was holding its annual Mothers' Day meeting May 13, 1951, at Public School No. 5.

Carlos Dore said the meeting needed to be advertised through leaflets but IWO had no money to do this and he hoped the American Labor Party would take the responsibility of printing the leaflets. It was very questionable as to just what would be done but in the event that leaflets could be printed the Jay-Smith Clubs were going to distribute them in the Gowanus housing project in order to reach the Puerto Rican element that lived in that particular project.

This actually was a meeting that was being conducted through the agency of the Puerto Rican branch in the Boro Hall section.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, the committee has heard in various sections of the country, particularly in the State of Washington, that the Communist Party was interested in having itself felt in the political field and endeavored to influence various political parties through one method or another.

We have heard a great deal about their interest in the establishing of a third party. You have mentioned it a number of times in the course of your testimony. Your testimony already shows the work done in your groups to some extent at least in the American Labor Party.

Will you give us a general statement regarding the interest of the Communist Party in political matters and tell the committee briefly whether or not you were assigned to any activities in this field and in a general way what the rank and file membership was expected to do in this field?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, the Communist Party in New York State was not on the ballot and it did have to make itself felt, it did have to have

a political voice, and this political voice in New York was the American Labor Party.

Now, the Communist Party itself did conduct campaigns for Communists who were running as independents. This was true in the case of Peter V. Cacchione in Brooklyn and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in Manhattan who had been elected to the New York City Council.

In 1945 when Cacchione was running for reelection I was assigned by my club, the Flatbush Club, to work in campaign headquarters which was conducted by the party. Campaign headquarters were located at 26 Court Street in the same building as the county headquarters of the Brooklyn Party.

All of the members assigned to it, or rather all of the people who were assigned to work in this campaign headquarters were members of the Communist Party. Actually they sent out mailings, which was the purpose for our being there, to assist in sending out mailings to the Italian voters. The mailings were sent out in the name of the Citizens Committee To Reelect Peter V. Cacchione.

I believe the same thing was done in Manhattan in connection with Benjamin J. Davis. I know there were times when we were instructed to participate in the campaign for Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

In connection with the American Labor Party, as I said, the Communist Party felt that it would have to support progressive candidates, those candidates whom they could look upon to project issues to its satisfaction, and that they found these candidates in the American Labor Party.

I was assigned on one occasion while I was still a member of the Flatbush section, I was a member of the Lincoln Road Club at the time, to the American Labor Party headquarters at 565 Henry Street, which was conducting a campaign at that time to elect Vincent Longhi to Congress.

He was running on a Republican and American Labor Party ticket. Well, at these headquarters, I found those participating in the campaign were either members of the Communist Party or American Labor Party or the American Youth for Democracy and mailings were being sent to registered ALP voters, registered war veterans and to Democrats in favor of Longhi, and were being sent out under the names of the ALP of the Third Assembly District; Veterans Committee for the Election of Vincent Longhi to Congress, and Democrats in Favor of Election of Vincent Longhi to Congress, all bearing the address 565 Henry Street.

I imagine that would about cover my activity at that headquarters, but it is indicative of the fact that members of the party were assigned to work at American Labor Party headquarters.

In connection with the close association of the Communist Party and American Labor Party, I think that I could probably point out some incidents which occurred and which may be of interest and probably tend to show just what this connection was.

For instance, on September 9, 1946, at a joint executive meeting of the clubs in the Flatbush section, Esta Buss of the Lincoln Road Club, active in the American Labor Party, stated she was dissatisfied with the manner in which the Communist leadership in the Flatbush American Labor Party was running things.

Sid Wang, organizer of the section, said he would look into the situation and speak to Herman Abramson about it. He declared that

the American Labor Party in Flatbush was beginning to consider itself superior to the Communist Party and he was going to put a stop to it. He said he was going to call a meeting of the comrades in the American Labor Party to let them know what their duties were and he was quite emphatic in insisting that if Herman Abramson could not handle the job of chairman of the American Labor Party properly, he would have to be recalled to work in the Communist Party instead.

Great importance, of course, was attached to having branches of the American Labor Party in the various communities and one of the aims of the Jay-Smith Club in the latter part of 1949 was to establish just such a branch of the American Labor Party in the neighborhood of the Jay-Smith Club for the immediate purpose of getting out the vote for the ALP in the coming election and with the long-range view of a permanent American Labor Party in the community.

It was the responsibility of the Jay-Smith Club to see that this was done and the advisability of using the club's Communist Party headquarters at 270 Bergen Street was discussed. However, it was decided that inasmuch as some of the people in the neighborhood did not wish to be associated with the Communist Party, they might look with disfavor upon a branch of the American Labor Party if it were in the same headquarters as the Communist Party, and therefore, we did find another location on another street and we maintained that location—it was on Warren street—for the period of the election in 1949 and conducted our American Labor Party activities from that headquarters.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean by that the Communist Party club made arrangements for the securing of a headquarters for the American Labor Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct. We actually did rent this particular—I guess you would call it a store—and maintained literature there and conducted our activities for canvassing from that as a headquarters for the American Labor Party.

Anyone in the neighborhood who was interested in working for the American Labor Party, was told to go there and they would receive advice so far as working for the party or any advice needed in the matter of elections.

Mr. TAVENNER. Does that mean that the Communist Party actually paid the rent for the quarters?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. This was paid by the section, the Boro Hall section. Following this particular campaign that I was mentioning, we were instructed that the establishment of the ALP was to be the main task of the Jay-Smith Club and we were given instructions by Al Neptune of the section committee that the Communist Party members alone were not to constitute the membership of this American Labor Party Club but we were to canvass the contacts which we had made during the recent election campaign to see who would be willing to join the work in this neighborhood branch of the American Labor Party, and he also instructed that the Jay-Smith Clubs were to get 2 or 3 of the inactive and unknown members to form the nucleus of the American Labor Party Club and that sympathetic contacts be drawn into it and that its initial activity would be the mailing of American Labor Party literature.

Of course in all of these campaigns there was a very definite procedure that was followed. It started at the time of registration.

All of the comrades had to be mobilized to get out into the neighborhood, do a canvassing job, to see that the people in the neighborhood were registered so that they could vote in the elections and in most cases this work was done in the name of the American Labor Party with American Labor Party literature.

And then following the registration work, we would have to get out into the neighborhood to make sure that all of these contacts that had been made did get out and vote on election day, and they were always told to vote for the American Labor Party candidates.

In 1948 of course there was a concerted effort at that time to have the people vote for Wallace. Now as far back as 1945, at the end of 1945, while I was still in the Flatbush Club there had been talk about a third party and this progressed to the point of finally saying, "Well, Wallace is going to be the candidate whom we can rally our forces around", and when Wallace did declare his intention of running, there became a very intensive effort on the part of the comrades to constantly speak about Wallace; urge them to vote for him.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have made direct allusion to the work of the rank and file members of the Communist Party in mass organizations. Will you tell the committee, please, how that work was organized and to what extent the Communist Party itself stressed its importance?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Activity in mass organization was really considered "a must" and directives were constantly being handed down from the section to the branches ordering the comrades to join the mass organizations, become active in them, and influence these mass organizations to follow the party line. I do have a number of references to directives if you wish to go into them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. For instance, at a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on December 5, 1945, Nat Rosenbluth, the chairman, stated that the comrades must work in the mass organizations such as the American Labor Party, the International Workers Order, the Political Action Committee, and the Consumers Council. Now in connection with this type of work we had a meeting of the Flatbush Club on December 20 at which Leo Auerbach discussed the foreign policy of the United States. He said that this policy was proceeding in the wrong direction, giving as examples intervention in the internal affairs of China, exclusion of the Soviet Union from knowledge of the atom bomb, and encouragement to the British in their fight against the Indonesians. Such a foreign policy, he said, was imperialistic and a result of a system of monopoly capital and it was up to the working class to see that the Government pursued the correct policy and that this could be done by bringing pressure on Congress.

The job of the Communists was to instruct and educate the working class, clarify the issues for them, and be the vanguard in showing them what action to take and this could be done right in the community by contacting leaders of various neighborhood organizations to ask that joint action be taken in protesting against incorrect policies and by having the Communists who were active in other mass organizations take the initiative in formulating opinion and policy.

Then on July 9, 1946, at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club in the home of Sylvia Richman, one of the members, Al diMartino felt that the people must be shown that the only way to rectify conditions

of the worker was through socialism and he said labor should become more politically conscious and he felt the Political Action Committee should be pushed.

Sid Wang of the section staff enlarged on this thought by stating that it was the job of the Communists in every mass organization, as well as in the trade unions, to go just another step beyond the organization and point out that it was ultimately only through socialism that the people would gain benefits denied them under the present system.

This need not be done on the floor at meetings, he declared, but could be accomplished gradually if the Communists in the organization would seek out others to educate by constantly keeping in contact with them and speaking to them and who, in turn, would educate others.

There was another meeting on September 16 of 1946 of the executive committee of the Lincoln Road Club in the home of Bill Cahn; and Ruth Wang, membership director of the section, announced that the Flatbush section was holding a meeting on Friday night, September 20, which all members of the party who were also members of mass organizations were to be instructed to attend for the purpose of receiving directives as to how they were supposed to work in those organizations.

In my particular club it included Esta Buss, who was active in the American Labor Party, Rose Gellar, and Rhoda Cahn who were to be active in organizing a consumers council which the Flatbush section planned to set up.

At the beginning of 1947, on February 11, 1947, at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club in the home of Rose Gellar, it was announced that a directive had been received from the section that a record must be kept of all members who belonged to mass organizations.

Now there was still more discussion on this particular topic and on March 4, 1947, at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club, both Harold Heyman and Bill Cahn expressed the opinion that a Communist in a mass organization need not necessarily reveal himself as a Communist but his task was to surround himself with a nucleus and attempt to raise their political level and that of the organization.

During this time, of course, the members of the Lincoln Road Club were, upon directives of the section, attempting to join these various mass organizations and at one of the meetings held April 22, 1947, the organizations were listed which the members were to join and they were the American Jewish Congress, Civil Rights Congress, American Labor Party, Congress of American Women, parent-teachers associations, Progressive Citizens of America, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the IWO, and any of the various churches, synagogues and fraternal organizations in the neighborhood.

Bill Cahn added the Masons, of which Gil Pelham was a member, and consumers and tenants councils were included.

At this meeting Sid Wang, organizer of the section, felt that the housing situation was so pressing that the comrades should concentrate on working in the consumers and tenants councils as the best medium at the moment for reaching the people but that this was not to deter them from joining other mass organizations.

Mr. TAVENNER. You stated that the membership was directed to join various mass organizations including churches, synagogues, and

fraternal organizations. Can you give more specific information regarding the effort made by the Communist Party to have its members join churches for Communist Party purposes?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, I know of no one myself who actually was working in a church. However, in the latter part of 1950 and around the beginning of 1951 I was approached myself with the idea of probably joining a church and doing what I could to influence the people of the church, which I would happen to join, along party lines. At that time, also, I was approached with the idea of probably joining the YWCA to project the party line to those people who were members of that organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you do that?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir. I objected to pursuing any activity in a church. They might have taken my objection to mean that I was opposed on the grounds that I was supposedly a Communist and although I had promised that I would see what I could do about joining the YWCA I never got around to it and I wasn't pressed too much anyway at that particular time, because I was expelled not much later.

During my membership in the Jay-Smith Club, this same pattern which I have described for the Flatbush section, was followed and actually here attempts were made to establish a branch of the American Labor Party which I have already spoken of and a branch of the Civil Rights Congress. The comrades who lived in the Gowanus housing project, were instructed to become active in the tenants council in that project.

We received other instructions regarding mass organizations and I don't know whether you wish me to go into those particular instructions now or not.

Mr. TAVENNER. We would be interested in knowing what mass organization you were instructed to join or the membership was instructed to join in addition to those already named.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was some discussion along those lines at a meeting of the executive committee of both Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 held on December 18, 1950.

Ruth Perloff instructed that in addition to the usual mass organizations which we had always included as among those of which we should be members the comrades were to be instructed to join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, YMCA, YWCA, churches, American Jewish Congress and PTA. These, of course, being considered to the right and therefore necessary to be infiltrated if they possibly could.

Now it developed that the comrades in my particular club at that time were in the American Labor Party, they were in the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, they were in the CIO Teachers Union, IWO, food workers union, tenants council, and railroad union.

This directive from Ruth Perloff was repeated again about a month or so later when she said that the comrades must be instructed to join some mass organization, particularly the conservative rightwing organizations so that they reach the people other than the progressives in the leftwing organizations in an attempt to influence them to think along party lines.

Mr. TAVENNER. You spoke of work to be done in the Civil Rights Congress. Will you give the committee the history of the work of these clubs in the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, the Civil Rights Congress had come into existence in the spring of 1946 and it was shortly thereafter that the chapter of the Civil Rights Congress was established in the Flatbush section. Now, this Flatbush chapter held a rally on August 22, 1946, at the Biltmore Hall to protest Negro lynchings and at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club held the night before, the comrades had been directed to attend the meeting and Gil Pelham, club organizer, stated that each party branch in the section was being assessed \$5.00 to help defray the expenses of the rally, and as treasurer of the club I turned this money over to Ruth Wang, membership director of the section, at a meeting at her home the following week.

On September 3, 1946, at a meeting of the Lincoln Road Club at the home of Bill and Rhoda Cahn, Jack Sartisky, who was secretary of the veterans committee of the Civil Rights Congress, spoke about the necessity of the Communist Party members to work in the Civil Rights Congress to give it proper Communist leadership.

He said that the Flatbush chapter which had been established 2 months previously, had only Sadie Friedman as the only Communist with experience in the leadership in this Flatbush chapter and he insisted that the clubs must assign a member to work in this particular chapter. It was just about a week later that the Flatbush section of the party ordered that each club in the section send at least one of its members to join the Flatbush Civil Rights Congress, become active in its program and give it Communist leadership, and Dorothy Liff was so assigned by the Lincoln Road Club.

At about this time, in fact it was October 23, 1946, the Civil Rights Congress conducted an American Crusade to End Lynching and the comrades were given pamphlets in the form of a call to join this march on Washington.

We were instructed by Herb Cooper, the section organizer to send delegates if we possibly could do so.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you send delegates to Washington?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. My club did not, no.

In connection with activity on the Civil Rights Congress while I was a member of the Jay-Smith Club, there was a case which arose in the fall of 1948 which involved the husband of Adele Hardison, a member of the youth group of the party, and the son-in-law of Minnie Monroe, the adult member in our adult Jay-Smith Club. He had been arrested and charged with carrying burglar's tools. This situation was brought to the attention of the county committee of the Brooklyn party and also to the Civil Rights Congress and arrangements were made so that the Civil Rights Congress did accept the case, furnished the lawyers to handle it, furnished the bail of \$1,500, and the Boro Hall section was to conduct propaganda activity in the neighborhood and of course the Jay-Smith Club especially was to do so.

The Boro Hall section issued leaflets in connection with this particular incident, calling attention to the fact that Tony Hardison was going to come up for trial on a certain date and urging the people in the neighborhood to attend the trial and then after he was convicted, there was more activity, other leaflets were prepared, the people in the neighborhood were asked to contribute to a defense fund.

Now in all of this activity the Boro Hall section and the Jay-Smith Club tried to form a defense committee for Tony Hardison and it was hoped that this defense committee would be the nucleus for establishing a chapter of the Civil Rights Congress in the Boro Hall section of Brooklyn.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the civil rights angle to the Hardison case?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Actually there wasn't any civil rights angle to it. The boy had been arrested on charges of carrying burglars' tools and the case was taken up in the first instance because he was related to members of the party and of course to provide legal assistance for him, it was done through the Civil Rights Congress.

All of the activity was designed with the idea of forming a branch of the Civil Rights Congress in the neighborhood.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you four throwaway sheets, a petition to Mayor O'Dwyer, and another statement directed to Mayor O'Dwyer, and I ask if you can identify those documents as propaganda documents issued by the Communist Party or by the Civil Rights Congress through the assistance of the Communist Party in connection with the Hardison case.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. This particular leaflet is addressed to Mayor O'Dwyer and it was issued by the Jay-Smith Club, calling attention to this particular case.

This is another leaflet which was drawn up by Bea Sacks, organizer of the Boro Hall section. It was drawn up in the name of the Boro citizens committee of the Civil Rights Congress.

This throwaway was drawn up by the Boro Hall section in the name of the Boro Hall Civil Rights Congress Committee for Hardison Defense.

In addition to that, they had printed a petition which was addressed to the judge who was presiding in the case to ask for clemency in his sentencing.

These petitions were circulated in the neighborhood and were presented to the presiding judge just prior to the date of sentencing.

After Hardison had been sentenced the activity continued on the case and was conducted in the name of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress at 775 Flatbush Avenue, and the comrades were given petitions to which they were to sign their names, and which also solicited contributions, the purpose being that they were to be used to help meet the expenses of the trial.

This is a leaflet which was drawn up by the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress in connection with the Hardison case and was to be used for distribution and circulation.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I request that the six documents above referred to be treated as "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 29" for identification purposes only and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered that the six documents identified by the witness will be marked as one exhibit: "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 29."

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Following the indictment of the party's 12 leaders at the end of 1948, the comrades were told that there was to be a pilgrimage to Washington conducted in the name of the Civil Rights Congress on January 17 and 18 of 1949.

However, I believe that I have spoken of that particular delegation before. We did participate in it and we did send delegates on it.

The Civil Rights Congress of New York held a conference for civil and human rights at City Center Casino, June 25, 1949.

Bob Ehrlich, the organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section had directed that each club send one delegate and Fred Dawn was selected as a delegate from the Jay-Smith Club. A call for this was issued by the Civil Rights Congress and was given to the executive members of the club.

Mr. TAVENNER. During your experience in the Communist Party did you find at any time that the Civil Rights Congress defended anyone who was not a member of the Communist Party or a person in whom the Communist Party was not directly interested?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I can't say that of my own personal knowledge, sir, because the most personal contact I had with the Civil Rights Congress defending any one known to me personally was in this case of Tony Hardison. Tony Hardison was related to members of the Communist Party and it came to the attention of the party because of that fact. And it was used by the Communist Party because of that fact.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did any instance come to your attention where the Civil Rights Congress defended a person who was not a member of the Communist Party or who was a person in whom the Communist Party was not directly interested? Do you know of any case?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I do not know of any case like that.

There was an interesting directive which came down to the Jay-Smith Club in August of 1950. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Jay-Smith Club on August 22, 1950, Al Neptune, the educational director of the Boro Hall section stated that one of the major activities to be undertaken by the club was the establishment of a chapter of the Civil Rights Congress in the neighborhood. He explained that if the Communist Party should be made illegal it would have to reach the people through the medium of mass organizations.

He stated the Communist Party was now in the process of drawing up blueprints for this activity, the purpose of which was to use the party's agitational method, agitprop method as called in Communist Party parlance, to stir the people into action.

He stated the Boro Hall section had decided that the establishment of a Civil Rights Congress chapter was to be the task of the two Jay-Smith clubs and the Riverside Club, which would take in the Negro and Puerto Rican concentrations and the Gowanus housing project. He said he was being released from section activities to teach a class one evening a week at Jefferson School but would give his spare time to acting as the coordinator in the section's endeavor to establish the chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

One of our members in the Jay-Smith Club No. 2, Selma Brockman, its educational director, was assigned by the Boro Hall section to conduct this activity in the area of the Jay-Smith clubs. We had rather a difficult time in getting any chapter established and we were to make a fresh start sometime in December. However, we just didn't get any results with this and it finally died out.

Mr. TAVENNER. You referred to the Civil Rights call for a conference in the earlier part of your discussion.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is right.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a document entitled "Call to Conference," and ask you if you can identify it as the call to the conference you mentioned.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, this is the call which was given to the executive members of the Jay-Smith Club.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 30" for identification only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. You referred to the activity of the club along with the Civil Rights Congress in regard to the 12 persons on trial under the Smith Act.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. That is correct.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you four documents and ask you to identify them.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The one is a throwaway issued by the New York State Civil Rights Congress announcing that the trial of the 12 indicted Communist Party leaders was to open on Friday, October 15. That would have been Friday, October 15, 1948. We had to distribute these particular leaflets in the neighborhood.

This leaflet and petition was issued, the leaflet was issued in the name of the New York Civil Rights Congress and the petition was issued in the name of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

These were used by the comrades for distribution in the early part of January. They were meant to bring to the attention of the people in the neighborhood the fact that the 12 Communist leaders were on trial. The petition was used in order to get contributions and the comrades had been told that if they received contributions, these contributions would be used to send delegates on the delegation being sent to Washington on January 18, 1949.

This is the throwaway issued by the New York State Civil Rights Congress which advertises the Peoples Freedom Crusade to Washington on January 17 and 18, 1949.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the documents above referred to in evidence and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 31" for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 p. m. the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a. m. Friday, May 6, 1955.)

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, NEW YORK AREA—PART IV

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1955

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEARING

A subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a. m. in the caucus room, Old House Office Building, Hon. Morgan M. Moulder (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Morgan M. Moulder and Gordon H. Scherer.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, counsel, and George C. Williams, investigator.

Mr. MOULDER. Proceed, please.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MILDRED BLAUVELT—Resumed

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, will you outline briefly the work done by the Communist Party units of which you were a member in the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee work.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. While I was a member of the Ninth A. D. Club, at a meeting held May 11, 1943, the members were instructed to go to the American Labor Party headquarters to get collection cans to aid in the collection of funds being conducted under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Another incident occurred while I was a member of the Flatbush Club. On August 7, 1945, at a meeting of this club, Nat Rosenbluth, the chairman, read a letter he had received from Edward Barsky, chairman of the Spanish refugee appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, in which the club was requested to send 2 delegates to attend a conference on August 15 at the Hotel Astor for the purpose of discussing plans for a rally to be held at Madison Square Garden by that committee on September 24. Leon Dorsky, a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and Mildred Lanser, known also as Mickey, were chosen as delegates.

Leon Dorsky reported on this conference at a meeting of the Flatbush Club August 21, 1945 and called for the organization of a Spanish aid committee, of which he was made chairman, to see that the Flat-

bush Club was activated in supporting the rally to be held on September 24 to aid Loyalist Republicans and protest against Franco.

On September 20, 1945, the Flatbush Club held an outdoor meeting for the purpose of promoting this Spanish refugee appeal's rally on September 24.

Alex Rosen, acting as chairman and assisted by Leon Dorsky a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, addressed a crowd of about 25 to 30 people and an attempt was made to sell tickets for the rally at Madison Square Garden on September 24.

At the Flatbush Club meeting which was held September 20, Moishe Brier of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade spoke about this rally for Spain and asked the club to make a monetary contribution, and Abe Feingold, vice president of the club, called for contributions. Forty-three dollars was collected and Ruth Wang was directed to contribute this amount of money at the rally in the name of the club.

Now, in addition to supporting this rally which was called Salute to Spanish Republicans, the club participated in a tag day campaign conducted by the Spanish refugee appeal from September 27 to 29, 1945. The Spanish aid committee of the Flatbush Club conducted the club's participation by taking 100 collection cans and keeping the clubrooms open from September 25 to 29 so that the members could pick up these collection cans to take them out and return them when filled.

Then, when I was a member of the Jay-Smith Club, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee conducted an outdoor solicitation of funds from May 20 to 22, 1948, and in connection with this solicitation of funds I turned into the Boro Hall section a collection can bearing the license No. 5443, which had been issued by the New York City Department of Welfare. This can had been used by Majorie Marshall for the collection of funds.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a throwaway sheet apparently published by the American Labor Party but which shows it was under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Will you explain that, please?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This is actually a throwaway issue by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and this notation of the American Labor Party was simply stamped on this particular throwaway so that the comrades, when they were given this leaflet at the meeting of May 11, 1948, would know where to pick up the collection cans for this particular tag day collection.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 32" and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 32

Calling all friends of Republican Spain!

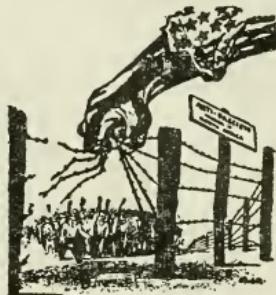
VICTORY VOLUNTEERS

*are needed NOW to aid the heroic
Spanish Republicans and
International Brigadiers*

STREET COLLECTION

TAG DAYS, MAY 13, 14, 15

*For the Relief and Rehabilitation of these
First Anti-Fascist Fighters*



*"They Fought Fascism in Spain —
Help Them Fight Again!"*

NEW YORKERS! Give GENEROUSLY TO AID THESE HEROES OF DEMOCRACY....

MAIN TAG DAY HEADQUARTERS:

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

425 FOURTH AVE. (COR. 29 TH ST), MU. 3-0180

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, ~~lite~~, Phone or come in for a Collection Can
Ninth Assembly District
2542 Broadway, 95th St., N.Y.C.

Other key centers:

Manhattan

Croatian Center
236 West 40 St.

I.W.O., Lodge 500
77 Fifth Avenue

Madison House
226 Madison St.

Club Obrero Espanol
1490 Madison Ave.

Bronx

Hunts Point YM-YWHA
926 Simpson Street

American Labor Party
683 Allerton Avenue

I.W.O. County Office
1272 Hoe Avenue

Bronx House
1637 Washington Ave.

Brooklyn

A.L.P. Progressive Comm.
County Office
44 Court Street

Brighton Beach Community Center
3200 Coney Island Avenue

A.L.P. Progressive Comm.
1554 Pitkin Avenue

A.L.P. Progressive Comm.
1401 Kings Highway

Mr. TAVENNER. During the course of your testimony you have mentioned the fact that rank and file members of these various clubs were assigned to work in youth organizations.

Will you describe in detail for the committee the activity by the Communist Party in youth groups?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. When I became a member of the Jay-Smith Club in June of 1947, I found there was also a group of the American Youth For Democracy which Dorothy Bregman, of the Jay-Smith Club, had been assigned to supervise. Dorothy Bregman, however, was removed from this activity and Sophie Poulos, of the Jay-Smith

Club, and Teddy Schneiderman, who came from a party branch in Bensonhurst, were placed in supervision of the AYD group.

On July 6, 1948, at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club, Teddy Schneiderman reported that this group had started out with just 5 members but now had about 40 comprised of both Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

He said that aside from social activity, the group was holding meetings at which educationals based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism, were being given.

He stated it was an excellent nucleus for a Communist youth club and that some of the young people in the group were already of age to join the Communist Party.

Teddy undertook the job of organizing some of the older boys into a youth club of the Communist Party which he accomplished by November 1948.

The American Youth for Democracy was replaced by the Labor Youth League, and the party's youth club operating in the area of the Jay-Smith Club conducted its activities in that name.

On July 26, 1949, while I was at the headquarters of the Jay-Smith Club at 270 Bergen Street, one of the members of the youth club came into the headquarters with a petition which he was using to canvass the neighborhood. This petition was issued in the name of the Paul Robeson Club of the Labor Youth League, 270 Bergen Street, asking for support of Paul Robeson and his progressive position.

On October 10, 1949, at an executive meeting of the Jay-Smith Club in the home of Charles Marshall, the club organizer, Al Henderson and Don, of the party's youth group, came in. Caryll Lasky, membership director and financial secretary of the Boro Hall section, instructed them to concentrate on registration activity to get the people out to register for elections.

The boys said that now that the youth group was being called the Labor Youth League, they had thought of getting a place for their meetings other than the headquarters of the Jay-Smith Club, so that there would be no connection with the Communist Party.

On November 9, 1950, as I was leaving the Gowanus housing project after attending a meeting of the club, I met Quince Marshall, member of the party's youth group, who stated he had attended a meeting, in the Gowanus housing project, of the party's youth club. He said that this club had had a preconvention discussion this night in preparation for the preconvention meeting to be held over the weekend, which was scheduled to culminate in the national convention of the Labor Youth League being held on the weekend of November 24.

On December 27, 1950, at a rally held by the Brooklyn Communist Party at the Aperion Manor in Brooklyn, to welcome the delegates to the party's 15th national convention, Selma Weiss, who was introduced as a member of the national board of the Labor Youth League, spoke to the rally. She attacked President Truman, the military leaders, and those educators who called for universal selective service and military training for all youth, and she attacked the Korean war as an imperialist venture in which American youth were losing their lives for no good reason.

She stated that the previous September she had been a delegate of the World Organization for Democratic Youth which had gone to

China to meet the youth organization there, and she had nothing but highest praise for the way the youth in Communist China had proclaimed their hatred for imperialist America, and their determination to fight the Americans should they venture near the Chinese border.

She concluded by hailing the Communist Party as the leader of youth and contended that with such leadership the Labor Youth League would struggle forward to the realization of socialism.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, to what extent was the Communist Party interested in the work of peace campaigns during the period you were a member of these particular units of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The Communist Party began calling for peace after the end of World War II. Their arguments were based on the explanation that the United States had emerged from the war as the greatest imperialist power in the world and was intent upon provoking a third world war, that the Soviet Union was being excluded from the orbit of the Big Powers, and that the knowledge of the atom bomb was being withheld from the Soviet.

They protested against the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan as imperialistic, against the North Atlantic Pact as designed for war, against the atom and hydrogen bombs, and against conscription and universal military training.

After the Stockholm Peace Conference in March 1950, this peace drive became an extremely concerted effort and after the outbreak of the Korean war became an even more intensive peace campaign on the part of the Communist Party.

In June of 1950 the party inaugurated a peace campaign to start on June 19, 1950, to run for 90 days. This peace campaign was conducted in the name of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, which was supposed to have been organized as a result of the Stockholm Peace Conference held in March 1950.

The Communist Party of New York State issued a "message" over the names of Robert Thompson, chairman, and William Norman, secretary, calling upon all party members to join this campaign.

Each comrade was given a pledge card, pledging that he would secure signatures to the peace petitions of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

In Brooklyn the campaign was conducted in the name of the Brooklyn division of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, 160 Montague Street, and leaflets and petitions issued in that name were used by the Brooklyn Communist Party in this particular campaign.

Mr. TAVENNER. As those documents became pertinent to your testimony, will you make reference to them and we will decide which if any to put in evidence.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I spoke of a "message" which had been issued over the names of Robert Thompson, chairman, and William Norman, secretary, of the Communist Party of New York State.

It was a message in connection with participating in the peace drive and is entitled "A Message to All Communists" and is addressed "Dear Comrade."

There is one particular item which is of interest in connection with this "message." It says:

"Take a quota of 100 signatures as a minimum to the world peace appeal against the A-bomb. Reach this goal between today, June 19, and September 17. You

have 90 days to do it. Listen to the signers. Are they militant? Do they want to do something about it?

When you meet such a signer, you have a potential member of the Communist Party. Follow up such contacts."

Mr. TAVENNER. In other words, this peace appeal which was being conducted throughout the country was being used by the Communist Party as a means of recruiting persons into the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. It used this the same as it used all other types of canvassing. If any contacts who were sympathetic or friendly in any way were found, these contacts were supposed to be recontacted in the future with the attempt of finally drawing them into the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer that document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 33," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 33

A MESSAGE TO ALL COMMUNISTS

DEAR COMRADE: Your branch leader has just given you a peace kit—a world peace appeal. This letter is the most urgent message we have ever sent you. In reading it, accept our warm personal handclasp and our expression of faith in your devotion to the tremendous job ahead.

Our party has joined with millions of Americans in the greatest drive ever undertaken by the peace-loving masses of the Nation: the fight for peace. It is the most important, the most sweeping struggle we have ever undertaken.

We are pledged, every man, woman and resource at our command, to the aspiration of the American working class, the great Negro masses, the farmers, women and youth of the Nation: there must be no war.

The highest form of patriotism is the struggle against war. The test of a patriot is his stand for peace. We Communists must prove as we have in the past, that we are the finest patriots, the most devoted fighters for peace.

For the first time in history there is an organized world peace movement. Led by the indomitable land of socialism, the U. S. S. R., nations and governments and hundreds of millions of masses are united against A-bomb annihilation and total destruction periled by the hell-bomb. In Europe, 14 million Germans, 7,000,000 Hungarians, 6,000,000 Bulgarians, 7,000,000 Rumanians have signed the Stockholm peace petition. In France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, England, Denmark, Africa, Asia, South America, Canada—the roar of the people shakes the war plotters.

We have a duty to the peoples of the world, comrade. Foster has said, "Peace hangs by a thread." We must make of that thread an unbreakable bond of peace. Peace hangs by a thread because the American imperialists seek ever more adventurous roads to war in the face of the growing peace movement. Thus, the danger of war has increased and the struggle for peace is more urgent.

The Soviet announcement that Wall Street no longer had a monopoly on the A-bomb did more than stun and panic the Truman-Dulles-McCarthy bipartisan conspirators. It set in motion the basis for a mighty peace drive for mobilizing all Americans who yearn for peace; it created the foundation for uniting all sections of the people to curb the atom-bombers.

No, war is not inevitable! We reject pessimism, fatalism as allies of the warmongers. We say peace is possible, that peace can be won!

The Dean of Canterbury said:

"One million signatures will annoy the warmongers. Ten million signatures will make them pause. A hundred million will wreck their plans and save the world."

Comrade, we must wreck their plans; we must help save our own country.

But time is short. Very short. The fate of our families, our country and our class demands that every Communist do at least the following things:

1. Take a quota of 100 signatures as a minimum to the world peace appeal against the A-bomb. Reach this goal between today, June 19, and September 17. You have 90 days to do it.

2. Get others to help you circulate this petition. Your family, friends, relatives, shopmates also want peace. This is the basis of building peace committees in your house, street, shop, and community.

3. Listen to the signers. Are they militant? Do they want to do something about it? Where you meet such a signer you have a potential member of the Communist Party. Follow up such contacts. Try to recruit at least 1 worker into our Party and get 2 subs. Eugene Dennis, our national secretary, told a May 2 "farewell" meeting that the greatest contribution made by Lenin and Stalin to humanity was the founding and building of the Communist Party. A stronger party is the best guaranty for peace.

4. Dennis is in jail because he is America's foremost voice for peace. He is the first party victim of the A-bombers. This peace struggle can help free Dennis; the greater the peace army, the sooner Dennis is released. Wherever possible, urge your signer, your organization, your friends, shopmates, neighbors to write Attorney General John McGrath, Washington, D. C., demanding Dennis be free!

5. Only one newspaper speaks for the working class, for the Negro people, for the oppressed victims of capitalist exploitation—the Daily Worker. Arrange with your branch leader to take copies with you.

6. Be an active club member. Your party branch is the hub of our party, the key to our drive. Be sure your dues are paid up through this month.

These six tasks tell the story of what every Communist can and must do—at the very least—to stop the atomic madmen, to save the peace.

90 days, comrade, 90 days to do a job!

Good luck and our warmest greetings.

Comradely,

COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK STATE.
ROBERT THOMPSON, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM NORMAN, *Secretary.*

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This is a photostatic copy of the pledge card which was issued to the members and it says:

I subscribe to the World Peace Appeal of the World Peace Committee, of Stockholm.

It was issued in the name of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, 80 East 11th Street.

This leaflet, issued in the name of the Brooklyn division of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, 160 Montague Street, was one of the pieces of literature we used in this campaign when we canvassed. This petition, also issued in the name of the Brooklyn division of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, was the petition to which we were to secure signatures.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the three documents above referred to and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 34" for identification purposes only and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. While this particular drive was still going on, I was informed on June 27, 1950, by Bea Sacks, organizer of the Boro Hall section, that the peace petitions which had been in circulation for the past 2 weeks were to be called in on June 29, 1950, to be given to the New York Labor Conference for Peace at 160 Montague Street on that date, and that the press had been invited to be present for the announcement that 125,000 signatures had been collected. It was after that that we received these particular leaflets for distribution and on this leaflet it will be noted that it says "In Brooklyn alone 125,000 have signed for peace." This is also an appeal to sign the world peace appeal.

Mr. MOULDER. Is that document entitled "Sign For Peace."

Mrs. BLAUVELT. "Sign the World Peace Appeal."

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the document in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 35," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. There was a report made to the Brooklyn Communist Party at a meeting held on July 11, 1950, at Webster Hall in New York City, and Charles Loman, organizational secretary of the Brooklyn Communist Party, reported that in Brooklyn 175,000 signatures had been secured to this date and it had been decided to carry on a very intensive campaign to secure 75,000 additional signatures within the next 10 days.

This peace drive did continue without abatement. There was a great deal of activity on it, distribution of leaflets, canvassing, the usual kind of activity that was conducted by the party in the peace campaigns.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell the committee what instructions you were given when approaching people to have them sign the peace petition?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The usual instructions were that we were supposed to point out the fact that the Korean war was an imperialistic war, that our boys were over there being killed for no good reason. It was done on a very popular appeal in most cases. In fact, there was one time when we were instructed how to meet the arguments of some people who said that it was Russia who wanted war, and we were told that the county was holding seminars on this particular subject and that the comrades would be informed just what arguments they would use when they approached the people on this subject.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were people advised that this was the Communist Party which was attempting to secure the petitions or was that fact concealed from them?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. It wasn't done in the name of the Communist Party itself. It was done, in the case in Brooklyn, in the name of the Brooklyn division of the New York Labor Conference for Peace. So it wasn't revealed so much that it was the Communists themselves who were doing it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you given any instructions as to what to do in this campaign when persons refused to sign the petitions?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I think probably I could interject some instances which would show just how the Communists, the comrades in particular with whom I had to deal, felt about the Korean war at just about this time.

Of course the war was followed with avid interest on the part of each comrade and all the setbacks of the United Nations forces were cheered. I had been at the home of Ruth Perloff on November 27, 1950, for the purpose of receiving directives from her for the conduct of party activities, and her husband, Jack Perloff, wanted to listen to the 11 o'clock news. Now the news at this time was to the effect that the Chinese Communists had been driven back, rather the Chinese Communists had driven back the U. N. forces in Korea. They were very pleased to hear that. They were displeased to hear that Warren Austin was scheduled to speak before the Red Chinese delegation at the U. N.

session the next day, and also displeased that the British attorney requested by the party leaders would be unable to take their case, because he was unable to get to New York by Monday.

Sophie Poulos, one of the members of the club who lived on the floor below, came up after the news broadcast, saying she had not listened but had heard from Tony, her husband, that it was wonderful, and Jack told her the only news that was wonderful was the news about Korea.

In connection with these peace ballots we received these at a county-wide membership meeting of the Brooklyn party that was held in the headquarters of the International Workers Order at 3200 Coney Island Avenue in Brooklyn on February 26, 1951. Charles Loman, the organizational secretary of the Brooklyn party, informed the comrades of the activities to be undertaken in the peace campaign.

First was the American Peace Crusade to Washington on March 15, for which the Brooklyn party had to raise a delegation of 500. Second was the taking of a peace poll in which the Brooklyn party had been given a quota of 100,000 ballots.

At this meeting we were given these ballots with the instructions that we were to canvass with them to secure votes.

When my particular club members were to canvass in the Gowanus housing project with this ballot, we were told that if we encountered any people who did not wish to sign the ballot but had voiced their sentiments one way or the other, that it would be perfectly all right for us to mark the ballot according to those sentiments inasmuch as this ballot-taking was for the purpose of determining the sentiment of the people.

These particular ballots did not have to be signed. So it was thought that this was a very excellent way of determining just what the people were thinking on the ballots.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer the photostatic copy of the short ballot in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit 36," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 36

WHICH WAY DO YOU VOTE?

Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making peace with China now? Yes No

The Gallup Poll reports that 66 percent of the American people want to withdraw American troops from Korea. America's Peace Poll gives you the opportunity to register your opinion and make it count. Your ballot, with millions more, will be presented to President Truman and to your Congressmen.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. We were also given this longer ballot and anybody wishing to sign this long ballot could do so, and at the same time, were requested to place their name and address on the bottom of the ballot for future contact.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer a photostatic copy of the long ballot in evidence and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 37," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 37

51-786

* * * * *

* AMERICA'S PEACE POLL *

* * * * *

TRUMAN HAS SPOKEN... TAFT HAS SPOKEN... HOOVER HAS SPOKEN
DEWEY HAS SPOKEN... STASSEN HAS SPOKEN

now

The People Speak!

RULES

1. Answer the question "Yes" or "No" by marking an X in the appropriate box.
2. This is a secret ballot. If you wish to sign your name, detach the stub.

Which Way Do YOU Vote?

Are you for bringing our
troops back from Korea
and for making peace with
China now?

YES NO

The Gallup Poll reports that 66% of the American people want to withdraw American troops from Korea. AMERICA'S PEACE POLL gives you the opportunity to register your opinion and MAKE IT COUNT. Your ballot, with millions more, will be presented to President Truman and to your Congressmen.



(TEAR OFF HERE)

I believe that PEACE IS AMERICA'S BEST DEFENSE.

I would like to enlist in AMERICA'S PEACE CRUSADE and do my bit.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

★ ISSUED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY THE ★

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
1186 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

CIRCULATED BY _____

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In April 1951 I think that most people will remember that General MacArthur had been recalled from his command in the Far East.

This was seized upon by the party and on April 11, 1951, at a meeting of Jay-Smith Club No. 1 in the home of Laura Fields, the club's section director, Ruth Perloff spoke on the question of peace, stating that MacArthur's recall from the command in the Far East had finally been accomplished which was what the Communists wanted, that his recall removed one of the barriers to a peaceful settlement of the war in Korea, and created the opportunity to press toward a movement for peace which would be taken advantage of immediately.

Now in line with this she announced that the party was preparing a leaflet which would be off the presses by midnight and that a bundle would be delivered to her by 2 a. m. so that they would be available for distribution by the comrades before they went to work in the morning.

It was decided that the club should conduct both a subway distribution and a distribution throughout the Gowanus housing project.

This leaflet she referred to turned out to be a reprint of the Daily Worker editorial on MacArthur, the Korean war, and peace. I participated in the subway distribution of the leaflets on the morning of April 12, 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer in evidence the reprint from the Daily Worker of an article entitled "MacArthur, the Korean War and Peace," and ask that it be marked Blauvelt exhibit No. 38 for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Of course this peace drive was still going on very unabatedly and on May 26, the Brooklyn Communist Party held a women's peace conference at 3200 Coney Island Avenue.

Now the importance placed upon this meeting can be seen by the rank of the functionaries present such as Ben Davis, chairman of the Brooklyn Communist Party; Norman Schrank, of the Kings County committee; Richard Jonson, organizer of the Williamsburg section, and member of the county committee; Billy Frumpkin, secretary of the women's commission of the Brooklyn Communist Party; Bertha Lowitt, of the women's commission of the Brooklyn Communist Party, Herb Gerwitz, regional director of the Waterfront section; Charles Loman, organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section; Mae Miller of the women's committee of the national board of National Communist Party and State committee of the New York State Communist Party.

Bertha Lowitt stated the purpose of the conference was to point out the role Communist women must play in organizing all women in the movement for peace.

The goal of this particular peace campaign, she said, was the establishment of a women's peace center in Brooklyn. She stated it was important to get started on the formation of peace committees so that by June 28 the women in Brooklyn would be organized well enough to send 200 delegates to the peace convention being held by the American Peace Crusade in Chicago from June 28 to June 30.

Now, in connection with this peace crusade to Chicago we were given these leaflets; one was a call for peace and freedom, American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace, Chicago, June 29 to July 1, 1951.

Also in connection with this peace crusade, we were given petitions for the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace in Chicago to be held on June 29 to July 1, 1951, issued by the American Peace Crusade of 1186 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer in evidence the first mentioned document, a photostatic copy of American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace, Chicago, June 29 to July 1, 1951, and ask it be marked Blauvelt "Exhibit No. 39"; that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.
(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT NO. 39

A CALL FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM—AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION
FOR PEACE, CHICAGO, JUNE 29-JULY 1, 1951

Thousands of valiant sons of Negro citizens—the shock troops and labor battalions of a Jim Crow army—are among the legions of dead and wounded Americans and Koreans. Hundreds have been court-martialed to death and imprisonment by Gen. Jim Crow.

At home the hand of Jim Crow is raised against every Negro. Workingmen like the seven men of Martinsville and Willie McGee lie dead. An unearned grave is being prepared for the Trenton Six. Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two valiant young sons sit imprisoned for life. The great voice of liberty, Paul Robeson, is denied the press, the radio and the right to travel abroad. The great American statesman and leader of his people, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, is arrested and faces imprisonment after half a century of fighting for peace and freedom. Wherever one turns, the flower of Negro womanhood and manhood is violated.

Men in high office tell us that American blood and bayonets will bring liberty to Korea and Asia, but here at home they fill the courtrooms and prisons and deathhouses with an endless procession of Negro men, women and children on whose freedom and lives they trample.

Men in high office tell us that we must fight for freedom thousands of miles away, but in the southern farmlands and northern cities the children of Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass are driven into ghettos; they are refused equal opportunity for work; they are denied the right to learn what they desire to know, to advance to a better wage, to vote their ticket and creed, to pay their tax with an expectation of some return, to stand before the bar of justice the equal of any and all, to enjoy those rights which all should be forced to respect.

The sword wielded by Gen. Jim Crow cannot bring freedom to anyone—colored or white—here or abroad.

There can be no freedom for the Negro in wars against the colored citizens of other nations—for such wars encourage the aggressions of men of prejudice. There can be no peace for the Negro where bigotry guides the affairs of nations. Peace and freedom must become pillars upon which the life and liberty of all is held equally sacred.

We believe that a way to peace can be found. We know it must be found.

An end to the tragic horror in Korea . . . the return of our troops from Korea to work together with all for true equality . . . recognition of the nations of Asia and all the world as free and equal . . . negotiations and settlement among the Big Five . . . an economy for peace and useful construction, not a mad armaments race . . . this is the way to peace.

We are calling an American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace in Chicago, Ill., on June 29, 30, and July 1. We urge that this call find echo and answer in all our churches and fraternities and gatherings, so that our voice is heard in many numbers and deeds at this great congress. Let us take counsel there together with men and women of all religions and races and creeds who want to bring peace and freedom to these United States and to the world.—American Peace Crusade, 1186 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.

PROGRAM (TENTATIVE)

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

Morning:

Registration

Afternoon:

Roundtable sessions:

- Our Country's Foreign Policy
- Colonialism and War
- War and the Negro Citizen
- The Right to Speak for Peace
- Militarization, Conscription and UMT
- Standards of Living and the War Budget
- Educating our Children—for War or Peace?
- (other sessions to be announced)

Sponsors meeting

PROGRAM—Continued

Evening:

Public Peace Rally and Pageant

SATURDAY, JUNE 30

Morning and Afternoon:**General Assembly:**

Election of Committees

Workshops on "The Path to Peace":

Labor-Women-Youth-Farmers-Veterans-Nationality Groups

Special problems of these groups relating to war preparations;

Discrimination against the Negro people in a war atmosphere; the need
for Negro and white working together for peace.**Techniques in working for peace:**

State Delegation Meetings.

Evening:

Dance and Cultural Festival.

SUNDAY, JULY, 1

Morning and Early Afternoon:

Interfaith Devotional Service

Plenary Session

Report of Credentials Committee

Reports from Round Table and Workshop Sessions

Adoption of program and resolutions

Election of Officers.

Afternoon:

Outdoor Sports Meet and Recreational Events

Delegates Tour of Chicago

SPONSORS (PARTIAL LIST)

Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Hon. Elmer Benson, Appleton, Minn.
 Rabbi Abraham J. Bick, New York, N. Y.
 Rev. J. E. Bonds, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. G. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Ga.
 Harry Bridges, San Francisco, Calif.
 Rev. T. E. Brown, S. T. D., D.D., Chicago, Ill.
 Hugh Bryson, San Francisco, Calif.
 Dr. A. J. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.
 Miss Alice Childress, New York, N. Y.
 Alvin B. Christman, Centerport, Pa.
 Miss Marvel Cooke, New York, N. Y.
 Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Rev. Mark A. Dawber, Long Beach, N. Y.
 Ernest DeMaio, Chicago, Ill.
 Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans, La.
 Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. Mayme Duniyan, Detroit, Mich.
 Arnaud d'Usseau, New York, N. Y.
 Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York, N. Y.
 Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.
 Howard Fast, New York, N. Y.
 Rev. G. Linwood Fauntleroy, Oakland, Calif.
 Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Abram Flaxer, New York, N. Y.
 Rev. Edward A. Freeman, Kansas City, Kans.
 Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Glendale, Calif.
 Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg, Hamden, Conn.

SPONSORS—Continued

Carlton B. Goodlett, M. D., San Francisco, Calif.
 Uta Hagen, New York, N. Y.
 William Harrison, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. P. J. Houston, Kansas City, Kans.
 Hon. Charles P. Howard, Des Moines, Iowa
 Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes, Cambridge, Mass.
 Karly Larsen, Seattle, Wash.
 Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Lake Zurich, Ill.
 Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.
 David McCanns, New York, N. Y.
 W. A. McGirt, Jr., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Howard McGuire, Chicago, Ill.
 Bishop Walter A. Mitchell, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.
 Prof. Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City, Utah
 Thomas Ogilvie, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, New York, N. Y.
 Dr. Linus Pauling, Pasadena, Calif.
 Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Rev. William N. Reid, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Harry Roberts, Ettick, Va.
 Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, Enfield, Conn.
 Paul Robeson, New York, N. Y.
 Prof. Antonio Rubio, Chicago, Ill.
 John Rudder, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.
 Thomas L. Slater, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley, Mass.
 Dr. P. A. Sorokin, Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Stamm, Plumsteadville, Pa.
 Fred W. Stover, Hampton, Iowa
 Maurice Travis, Denver, Colo.
 Rev. Charles E. Tyler, Omaha, Nebr.
 Sam Wanamaker, New York, N. Y.
 Hon. James H. Wolfe, Salt Lake City, Utah

DELEGATES REGISTRATION ENTRY

Name _____

Address _____

Organization or Group _____

Official Delegate Observer Individual \$2 Registration fee
 enclosed. American Peace Crusade, 1186 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In connection with this American peace crusade we did a good deal of canvassing. Our purpose was to see if we could get someone in the Gowanus tenants council in which my club was active and also someone from the Gowanus housing project to attend as a delegate.

We were not too successful because the expense of the trip was rather high. However, Charles Marshall of my section did attend this congress as a delegate.

Mr. SCHERER. What year did this take place?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. This is in 1951. That is about the extent of my participation in the Communist Party's peace campaign.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Eugene Dennis was tried and convicted on a contempt charge, contempt of Congress charge. Were any campaigns conducted by your club with respect to that matter?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. My club as well as all of the other clubs in the party were instructed to indulge in a letter-writing campaign and this persisted I think almost the entire time Dennis was in prison.

Mr. SCHERER. For the benefit of the Members of the House now present who were not present at previous hearings I think we should advise them that this witness, Mrs. Blauvelt, is a member of the New York Police Department and for a number of years was assigned by the department as undercover agent in the Communist Party in the New York area.

She has done a marvelous job here during the past week in relating her experiences within the Communist Party and Communist-front groups.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Also in addition to conducting a letter-writing campaign, which was directed to both the President and to the Attorney General, meetings were held and distribution of leaflets in connection with the protest against Dennis' imprisonment was constantly conducted.

I think that there isn't very much use in going into too much detail on this because that activity covered the same pattern as all of the other protest activities on the part of the Communist Party in connection with holding letter-writing campaigns and the distribution of leaflets.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is difficult to understand how there was time left for any other activities of your groups after hearing your testimony so far, but you have called to my attention a different class of activity which has been very extensive and that is one which the Congressmen hear a great deal about. That is the bringing of pressure to bear by one method or another on different groups, even including Members of Congress, in connection with matters in which the Communist Party has some particular stake or for some reason is especially interested. I call them pressure campaigns.

Now you have prepared a list, I believe, of instances in which your groups of the Communist Party were directed to conduct these so-called pressure campaigns.

Mr. SCHERER. I might say, Mr. Counsel, those pressure campaigns weren't confined to the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. I suppose every Member of Congress has had an experience with that.

But we are interested to know just what types of campaign the Communist Party thought sufficiently important to direct its activities in this connection.

I ask you to give us the dates of these activities, the character of the campaigns you were directed to conduct, and any documentary evidence you can furnish.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. As you have indicated, the Communists did indulge to a very great extent in these pressure campaigns hoping to bring some action through a barrage of thousands of letters, postcards, telegrams, and petitions.

There were any number of them from the time that I entered the party until I was expelled. However, this particular list is really only a partial list and has been culled from reports. It is not complete by any manner of means.

For instance :

On March 4, 1943, I received postcards which were to be sent to Mr. Roosevelt for the liberation of Spanish prisoners in connection with the Spanish Civil War.

On March 16, 1943, we were directed to send telegrams to Albany protesting the extradition of a Negro by the name of Burrows. We were to send letters to Hobbs, Curtis, and Austin protesting the Wadsworth and Johnson Acts as antilabor.

March 17, 1943, we were told to send telegrams to the President urging a second front.

On March 25, 1943, we were told to send letters to Senator Meade not to speak at an Alter-Ehrlich meeting.

Mr. MOULDER. From whom did you receive these directives?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. These directives were received either from the executive members of the club who had received them from the section or else I, in an executive capacity, had received the directives from the executive members of the section to transmit to the members of the club.

Mr. MOULEDR. Do you know from where or from whom the directives emanated and who decided the policy?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The usual emanation was from the county committee down to the section committee and then down to the executive committee of the branches, so it was not simply a matter of initiative on the part of the comrades within the clubs themselves, but was done upon the orders of the Communist Party from higher levels.

Mr. SCHERER. Is it possible that it may have originated at a higher level than county level?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; I do not wish to exclude that fact at all because usually when I speak of these directives I am confining myself simply to the area in which I was active. It is known that all directives did come down from the highest body and then to the lower body until they finally reached the branch level and were actually participated in by the rank and file. [Reading:]

On April 13, 1943, we were told to send letters to Senators Wagner and Meade to stand by the veto of the Bankhead bill, and also to the Congressmen to vote against the Hobbs bill.

On May 5, 1943, we were told to send letters to Congressman Bloom to support the Dickstein bill, and in connection with this particular activity we were given petitions addressed to the Honorable Sol Bloom.

This petition was in the name of the Ninth A. D. Club of the Communist Party.

On May 11, 1943, we were instructed to send letters to Congressman Bloom to support the anti-poll-tax bill, and to send telegrams and letters to Senator Wagner to vote against the Rum tax plan.

Mr. MOULDER. The committee will stand in recess for approximately 20 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Mr. MOULDER. Proceed, please.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

May 25, 1943, letters to Congressman Burch to support Dickstein-Lynch bill barring anti-Semitic literature from the mails and letters for the Pepper, Tolan, Kilgore bill.

July 6, 1943, letters to Congressmen to support the Dickstein-Lynch bill.

May 31, 1943, letters to LaGuardia and board of estimate to bar Jim-Crowism in housing projects.

October 3, 1944, letters to PM to protest articles appearing in that paper.

On December 12, 1944, letters to Stettinius, advising he had the Flatbush Club's support.

February 20, 1945, telegrams to Albany, urging passage of the Ives-Quinn antidiscrimination bill.

April 3, 1945, letters to Sabath and Delaney to vote on H. R. 2232; to Chavez to oppose the Taft bill; and to Congressmen to get the anti-poll-tax bill House Resolution 7 on the floor and to support bill S. 101.

April 17, 1945, individual letters and telegrams to President Truman, advising he had the support of the Flatbush Club.

April 25, 1945, postal cards, letters and telegrams to Congressmen to support the World Organization, U. N.

July 10, 1945, leaflets on the Fair Employment Practices Committee were distributed and members were to write to Congressmen to continue the FEPC, and in that connection I have a leaflet issued by the Communist Political Association of New York State.

August 7, 1945, telegrams and letters to Senators Wagner and Meade to remove Senator Bilbo.

On September 4, 1945, petitions to Senators Wagner and Meade re Senator Bilbo, and in that connection I have petition issued by the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party.

November 27, 1945, telegrams to the United Auto Workers in support of their strike. Cards also were to be sent to the American Tobacco Co. in connection with this strike in protest thereof.

Letters were to be sent to the War Labor Board concerning strikes in general.

February 26, 1946, telegrams to Mary Dillon to oust May Quinn.

March 21, 1946, petitions to President Truman for peace, and also petitions to him protesting Churchill's speeches.

May 14, 1946, telegrams to Senator Wagner concerning the OPA.

May 21, 1946, telephone calls to NBC protesting Clare Booth Luce's appearance on the American Forum of the Air, and letters also were to be sent to NBC on the same subject matter.

May 28, 1946, telegrams to Senators Wagner and Meade against the Truman bill. In connection with that I have a throwaway issued by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

June 24, 1946, telegram on the OPA, and in connection with that I have an organization letter for all club executives which was issued by the organizational department of the Flatbush section of the Communist Party, giving directives regarding sending of telegrams and activity on the OPA.

July 2, 1946, solicitation of signatures and funds for telegrams to be sent to Congressmen urging retention of OPA.

August 21, 1946, petitions to the U. N. on behalf of 13 million oppressed Negro citizens in the United States of America, which was issued by the National Negro Congress.

April 22, 1947, letters to Senators Wagner and Ives in protest against the Hartley bill.

April 20, 1947, letters to the Public Service Commission to protest against gas rates.

August 5, 1947, nuisance telephone calls to the Brooklyn Trust Co. during strike.

August 6, 1947, telegrams to President Truman on Palestine.

December 8, 1947, postal cards to be sent in protest of conscription.

December 16, 1947, petitions on Simon W. Gerson calling for his seating in the city council in the place of the late Peter V. Cacchione, issued by the Citizens Committee To Defend Representative Government, and I have the petition in connection with this activity.

February 24, 1948, letters to the Attorney General protesting deportation action against Claudia Jones and Ferdinand Smith.

March 1, 1948, petitions to W. R. Burleigh of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Americus, Ga.; Circuit Judge Harper, Ellaville, Ga.; Governor Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.; and President Truman re Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram.

On March 2, 1948, we had petitions soliciting collections in connection with this case.

March 1, 1948, telegrams to Attorney General Clark for the release of Eisler, Williamson, Smith and Doyle.

March 2, 1948, postal cards, letters, petitions to Attorney General Tom Clark for release of the above-mentioned four at Ellis Island.

March 5, 1948, petitions to the Governor of Georgia and to President Truman re the Rosa Lee Ingram case.

March 8 and March 16, 1948, more petitions on the Ingram case.

November 30, 1948, letters to Attorney General Clark against indictment of the Communist Party's 12 leaders.

December 6, 1948, petition in protest of the lynching of Robert Mallard in Lyons, Ga.

December 20, 1948, letters to Attorney General Clark to dismiss indictment of the party leaders.

January 25, 1949, telegrams to District Attorney McDonald on the Hardison case.

February 7, 1949, telegrams to Judge Medina to protest the Federal grand jury system. In this connection comrades were to get five others also to send telegrams. Telegrams were also to be sent to the district attorney on the Hardison case.

February 20, 1949, telegrams in protest of the trial of the Communist Party's 12 leaders.

March 16, 1949, telegrams to the State assembly to protest repressive legislation.

On March 22, 1949, the same.

April 20, 1949, petitions urging discontinuance of the deportation proceedings against Harisiades and Taffler.

April 6, 1949, telegrams to Judge Medina protesting his handling of the trial of the party's 12 leaders.

June 7, 1949, letters to Judge Medina to rescind the sentences of Gates, Winston and Hall.

June 14, 1949, telegrams to O'Dwyer, mayor of New York City, protesting the ban on pickets at Ryan's office of the International Longshoremen's Association.

July 25, 1949, letters to Albany protesting the Mundt bill; letters to Judge Medina protesting the trial of the Communist Party's 12 leaders.

July 26, 1949, letters to Senator McCarran in protest against the Mundt-Nixon bill; letters to Judge Medina demanding release of the three leaders in jail.

September 6, 1949, letters to President Truman and Governor Dewey re the Peekskill incident.

January 19, 1950, telegrams to President Truman protesting the issuance of any injunction by Denham of the National Labor Relations Board in connection with the United Mine Workers.

March 6, 1950, letters to Senators Lehman and Ives protesting Mundt-Nixon bill.

March 7, 1950, letters to Senators Lehman, Ives, and Lucas protesting the Mundt-Nixon bill, and in connection with this I have a leaflet issued by the Communist Party of Boro Hall section.

March 10, 1950, telegrams to these same three persons were prepared for canvassing.

March 14, 1950, letters to mass organizations and to names on directory of registered voters to protest the H-bomb.

March 22, 1950, petitions in the name of the Trade Union Council protesting the Mundt-Nixon bill.

May 9, 1950, letters to the Attorney General to release Dennis.

May 12, 1950, letters to President Truman to release Dennis.

In connection with this I have a throwaway issued by the Boro Hall section of the Communist Party.

June 15, 1950, letters to Governor Wright of Mississippi urging release of Willie McGee, and to Governor Battle of Virginia urging release of the Martinsville seven.

July 5, 1950, letters to Senators Lucas, Lehman, and Ives against Mundt bill.

July 11, 1950, letters to President Truman requesting amnesty for Dennis.

August 28, 1950, telegrams to President Truman demanding continuance of bail for the party's leaders, and telegrams to Senators Ives, Lehman, and Lucas protesting the Mundt-Nixon and McCarran bills.

August 29, 1950, telegrams and letters to the Attorney General and to the Senators regarding bail for the party's leaders.

September 5, 1950, telegrams to Washington regarding bail for the party leaders and letters to Congressmen to protest anti-Communist bills.

December 4, 1950, telegrams to President Truman to stop the war in Korea and ban the use of the A-bomb.

December 18, 1950, cards to President Truman in the peace campaign.

In connection with both of these, I have a leaflet issued by the New York State Communist Party which says, "No new war; prevent world war three."

January 2, 1951, letters to Mayor Impellitteri on John Derrick.

January 22, 1951, a National Labor Conference petition to President Truman demanding prevention of a wage freeze and demanding price rollbacks and rent control.

January 30, 1951, telegrams demanding stay of execution of the Martinsville seven.

February 19, 1951, postcards to Mayor Impellitteri on the Derrick case; to President Truman on the case of Lieutenant Leon Gilbert; to Governor Wright on Willie McGee.

March 19, 1951, telegrams to the city council; to Councilman Sharkey, Isaacs, Brown; mayor; State legislature on McGee.

April 4, 1951, letters to President Truman, and telegrams to President Truman and to Governor Wright demanding freedom for McGee.

May 4, 1951, more telegrams to President Truman on McGee.

May 7, 1951, telegrams to Justice Black to halt the execution of McGee and telephone calls to be made to CBS to release news in their news reports on McGee.

May 22, 1951, letters to President Truman to adopt the Johnson resolution to end the war in Korea.

June 28, letters to President Truman for a cease-fire, and in connection therewith I have this particular petition.

Also, on that same date, letters to President Truman in protest of the arrest of the party's leaders. These were the 17 second-string leaders.

July 11, 1951, letters to President Truman for cease-fire and withdrawal of the troops from Korea.

August 16, 1951, telegrams and letters to Attorney General McGrath demanding that there be no prosecution of DuBois, head of the Peace Information Center.

August 29, 1951, letters to President Truman for cease-fire in Korea and again on September 5, 1951, the same.

I would like to point out that just because these instructions are listed probably only once does not mean just a single effort was made on that day. It was a continuous process in most cases.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer in evidence the documents identified by the witness in her description of pressure campaigns to be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 40," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. You have told us, Mrs. Blauvelt, that these campaigns to which you have referred by no means constituted a complete list of such campaigns. I ask you to look through your material and state whether you have throwaways or other documentary evidence relating to any other campaigns.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, I have. [Reading:]

A postal card addressed to President Harry S. Truman, which I received on November 11, 1945, and it was in connection with urging him to get the boys home from China by Christmas. This was in connection with the China campaign they were conducting at that time.

There is also a throwaway, protesting the unjust mine verdict, issued by the New York State Communist Party, and protests were to be sent to Judge T. Alan Goldsborough and to President Truman. This was in December 1946.

I have a petition, which I received on February 25, 1947, addressed to Senators Wagner and Ives in connection with so-called antilabor bills, issued by the Communist Party of New York State.

A postal card to President Truman calling for the disbanding of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which I received October 14, 1947.

A postal card to Joseph Martin of the House of Representatives in connection also with the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Mundt bill.

This one was issued in the name of the Civil Rights Congress, but the comrades were instructed to send these out at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club held May 11, 1948.

I have a leaflet issued by the Communist Party of New York State on the North Atlantic Pact, and it calls for letters to Senators Wagner and Ives and to President Truman to defeat the North Atlantic Pact.

I have a reprint I received June 20, 1949, issued by the New York State committee of the Communist Party in connection with the jailing of the three Communist leaders at that time.

I have a leaflet which I received on May 16, 1949, on the subject of rents with the instructions that President Harry S. Truman be written to with the demand that a real rent-control law be passed.

I have another throwaway issued by the New York State Communist Party in connection with support for the coal miners, telegrams to be sent to President Truman in connection with that case.

I have a throwaway issued by the Neighborhood Committee for the Defense of Peter Harisiades and Anna Taffler, action to be taken in their deportation case by sending letters to Attorney General Tom Clark protesting their deportation.

I mentioned once before that I had a petition in connection with the Martinsville seven. I have this petition which I received on January 26, 1951, issued by the Committee to Organize the Downtown Brooklyn Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

MR. SCHERER. May I interrupt?

As I indicated, Mrs. Blauvelt, in my off-the-record statement, I think your testimony has been of tremendous value to this committee and I am only sorry that other commitments this week on other committees kept me from hearing all of it.

I know that other members of the committee during this week have had other commitments that prevented them from hearing all of your testimony. But as I suggested, I think that your testimony or at least part of it, must be repeated in public after a more complete investigation is done, particularly with respect to the subject matter about which you testified, because it really is the first time, as I understand it, the committee has had such cogent evidence with respect to actual activity of the local Community clubs. Your testimony does bring out that they were a powerful influence in promoting the Communist conspiracy and Communist objectives.

I think you have presented your testimony intelligently and certainly fully and comprehensively and the New York City Police Department is to be congratulated on having such a fine member as yourself as part of its organization. It is also to be congratulated on its foresight a few years ago in placing you in a position where you could get this information which was not only valuable to the New York Police Department but I am sure now valuable to this committee, the Congress and the Government.

Of course the committee wants to thank you for your help and co-operation and wants to solicit your future help and cooperation if we go forward with the plan I suggested.

Again I have to testify myself before another committee of this Congress, and I am going to be compelled to leave. It was really a pleasure to listen to you.

MRS. BLAUVELT. Thank you, sir.

I have here a leaflet in connection with a People's Lobby to Washington, D. C., on June 8, 1949, being conducted in the name of the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party. There was a tremendous amount of work done by the Boro Hall section and the Jay-Smith Club in connection with this lobby, and we were given petitions with which to canvass the neighborhood in an attempt to secure contributions to send delegates to this lobby, and also to solicit members of the community to attend the lobby as delegates of the community. We were very successful in this venture.

I did speak before about postal cards being sent to President Truman in December 1950. The purpose of these postal cards was to flood him with mail at Christmas calling for peace. It was presented in a very innocuous fashion but was still designed to be a pressure campaign. There was also another postal card to President Truman issued in the name of the American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, which the comrades were given on January 2, 1951, to send out in connection with fighting in Korea.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the above referred to documents which have been identified by the witness in further describing the pressure campaigns as "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 41," for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

We will recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p. m. the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p. m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, MAY 6, 1955

Committee members present: Representatives Morgan M. Moulder, chairman (presiding), James B. Frazier, Jr., Edwin E. Willis, and Harold H. Velde.

Mr. MOULDER. Proceed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, to what extent did the Communist Party sections with which you were affiliated sponsor the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I would say to a very great extent. I probably could give you a listing of a number of occasions on which the Jefferson School was discussed but I think it would suffice to say that at every time a new semester started at the Jefferson School the members were instructed to attend classes and many times we would actually be given the catalogs of the Jefferson School to peruse and to make our selections as to just which courses we would like to have.

Not only at the opening of each semester but at any time when there were any special courses which were worthy of consideration, we might be given some leaflets on that subject-matter and the Communist Party itself did print material in connection with the Jefferson School.

One interesting incident occurred when I was a member of the Jay-Smith Club, which happened on December 13, 1948, at an executive committee meeting of the Jay-Smith Club which was held in the home of Charles Marshall.

Bea Sacks, organizer of the Boro Hall section, instructed that the comrades be urged to go to the Jefferson School where they could take any course they desired and that 2 members from the club attend the Marxist Institute connected with the Jefferson School where they would be given a year's course on a specific Marxist subject.

They would have to first be interviewed for this course by a school board which would make its recommendations.

Now the cost of this course was \$40 and if a comrade could not afford to pay the entire amount the section would pay one-third and the club could pay one-third.

I felt that was rather an interesting manner of trying to get the members to get not only into the Jefferson School itself but into the

Marxist Institute of the Jefferson School, which offered advanced courses in Marxism and Leninism.

I do not know if there is much purpose in going into the detail of the number of announcements made but it was constant.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you the three documents relating to the study of Marxism which I ask you to briefly describe.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

There is one entitled: Theory Makes You Strong. This particular leaflet was issued in the name of the Jefferson School of Social Science, but it was given to us at one of the club meetings to bring to our attention that we should attend the Jefferson School.

Another leaflet entitled: Armed With Theory, the Working Class Can Change the World.

This leaflet lists some of the classes of particular interest. This also was given to us at one of the club meetings for study and consideration as to just which courses we would like to take.

Another entitled: One Night a Week for Marxist Study at the Jefferson School.

I feel this leaflet is of particular interest because it was issued by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and it says that every Communist should give one night a week for Marxist study and this Marxist study, the leaflet urges, should be taken at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

It also says that for county, section, and club leaders it is recommended that the Institute of Marxist Studies be attended.

I think that this would show the alliance between the two. This particular leaflet was for the winter term of 1951.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer these three documents in evidence and ask that they be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 42" for identification purposes only, and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. In the earlier part of your testimony you gave us the names of the members of the Flatbush section of the Communist Party and those with whom you came in contact when attending official meetings of the Flatbush section.

From 1947 to 1951 did you have an opportunity to meet similarly members of the Boro Hall section of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; I did. In the capacity of the Jay-Smith Clubs' financial secretary and also at the times I was active as an organizer or its membership director I had occasion to attend meetings on a section level, and I did become acquainted with many of the other members of the section though they were not in my club; they were in other clubs within the section, the Boro Hall section of the Brooklyn Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please identify those persons?

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

There was Mickey Antell, who was at one time, organizer of the Walt Whitman Club and who became the organizer of the Longshore Club. He was also a member of the section staff at one time of the Boro Hall section.

There was Ad Badner, who for a time was educational director of the Boro Hall section but who moved to 405 Sycamore Road, Santa Monica, Calif. He addressed an executive committee meeting of the Jay-Smith Club on the subject of the press on December 6, 1948.

Judith Badner, she had been assigned by the Boro Hall section to work on the Hardison case and the organization of a chapter of the Civil Rights Congress. She also moved to 405 Sycamore Road, Santa Monica, Calif.

I met Selma Barban, 85 Louisa Street, who was a member of the 12th A. D. section, and who attended the same regional training class I attended in 1950.

I met Joseph Bell, who was instructor of that regional training class.

I knew Bertha Bregman, 142 Henry Street. She was an executive member of the Orange Street Club and also became a member of the Riverside Club. She attended the county training class which I attended in 1948.

Evelyn Brenner, 665 East Seventh Street. She was a member of the 12th A. D. section and attended the same regional training class I attended.

Jesus Colon. He was a member of the La Pasionaria Club, the Puerto Rican Club, in the Boro Hall section. He was a leader of the Puerto Rican International Workers Order and in 1951 had been charged with contempt as a member of the National Board of the IWO.

Eunice Cooper, 79 Poplar Street. She was membership director of the Boro Hall section at the time that I entered the section and was granted a leave of absence in November 1947 for ill health.

Ben Davis. He was a member of the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party, was regional director of the waterfront region, instructed classes at the regional training class which I attended, and was elected as one of the New York State officers of the Communist Party at the State convention held in December 1950.

Gerry Davis was a member of the section, and I saw her at one of the section meetings on March 7, 1950.

Margery de Leon, 79 Poplar Street. She was treasurer of the Boro Hall section. She became membership director of the Boro Hall section.

She was once a member of the Orange Street Club and then of the Buck Lazar Club. She worked for the United Jewish Appeal. She said she had worked for Russian war relief and in June of 1950 stated that she worked for the Peace Information Center.

Carlos Dore, 207 Kingsboro Second Walk, Kingsboro housing project in Brooklyn. He was at one time organizer of the La Pasionaria Club, the Puerto Rican Club, in the Boro Hall section.

Virginia Dore, 207 Kingsboro Second Walk. She was a member of the La Pasionaria Club, and at an area committee meeting which was held in her home on May 8, 1951; she attended the latter part of it, having come home after attending a class which was held at the section.

Bob Ehrlich. He was the organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section for a while. He was a member of the Walt Whitman Club in the Fort Greene housing project. I understand that he was the circulation manager of the German-American.

Eduard Eisinger, also known as Eddie, at one time was treasurer of the Boro Hall section. He was a member of the industrial unit in the Boro Hall section and said he was a member of the transport workers' union and that he worked for the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. I believe his address was 1260 Myrtle Avenue.

Al Escobitz (Itzcoitz). That is a strictly phonetic spelling. I could never determine whether that was the correct pronunciation. He was a member of the industrial unit in the Boro Hall section. He attended the regional training class which I attended, stated that he lived at Empire Boulevard and Flatbush Avenue and worked at the Concord Restaurant, which I believe was supposed to have been in that neighborhood.

Jack Fine was for a while the organizer of the Boro Hall section; he conducted a class at the Jay-Smith Club, and he eventually moved to Merrick, Long Island.

Bernie Frank was a member of the county cadre training committee. He was instructor of the county training class which I attended in 1948 and which Charles Marshall attended in 1949.

He stated he had been a member of the educational union which was supposed to be underground, and that he had gone to Moscow and had been in every May Day parade since 1934.

Hy Friedman, 304 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was membership director and treasurer of the industrial unit in the Boro Hall section.

Max Frishkoff, 142 Henry Street. While he was in Brooklyn he had a watch repair business at 147 Montague Street. He moved to California in the spring of 1949. He had been a member of the Orange Street Club and meetings of membership directors and financial secretaries were held in his home.

There was a person by the name of Gabin or Gavin whose first name I was unable to determine. He was, however, the regional membership director who interviewed the members of the party who had been selected to attend the regional training class in 1950.

Herb Gerwitz or Gurwitz. Regional director of the Boro Hall, Boro Park, Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, and Waterfront sections. He spoke at the Women's Peace Conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on May 26, 1951.

Emilia Giboyeaux. She was a member of the La Pasionaria Club, the Puerto Rican club, of which she was membership director.

Jose Giboyeaux, who was organizer of La Pasionaria Club.

Joseph Gill, 75 Cumberland Walk, Fort Greene housing project. He was a member of the Fort Greene Club and meetings of membership directors and financial secretaries were held in his home. He did attend a section meeting which I attended at section headquarters on January 3, 1950.

Harry Gold, 940 47th Street. He attended the regional training class which I attended in 1950.

Dr. Leonard Gorelick. He was a member of the Buck Lazar Club, was one of its club executives, and attended meetings of membership directors and financial secretaries at which I was present. He was a dentist by profession.

Shirley Gorelick, member of the Buck Lazar Club. She had a license to teach in the New York City school system but resigned.

I have the name of a person I would like to have your advice on who had once been organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section, but who died. Do you want any persons who are deceased to be mentioned?

Mr. TAVENNER. Not unless his functioning in the party was of such character that in order to describe the incidents in which he was involved that you should mention his name as a matter of authentication.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I don't recall now offhand whether I have mentioned his name in any of the testimony that I have given. It is very possible that I might have.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe it would be preferable to wait until executive session.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading) :

Adele Hardison. She was a member of the youth group in the Boro Hall section.

Al Henderson : He was a member of the youth group in the Boro Hall section. He was supposed to have been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club in 1950.

Vivian Johnson, 20 College Place : She was a member of the Boro Hall section, and a class entitled : "Know How of the United Front" was conducted in her home.

Philip Johnson, 20 College Place, was also a member of the Boro Hall section.

Louise Jonson : She was a member of the Walt Whitman Club and was supposed to be coordinator of clubs in the Fort Greene housing project. She was present at meetings which I attended.

Richard Jonson, commonly called Dick, member of the Walt Whitman Club. He had at one time been industrial director of the Boro Hall section. He had been a former organizer of the Fort Greene section and had been made organizer of the Williamsburg section. He was a member of the county committee, and he was at several of the meetings which I attended of the party.

Netta Katz, 157 North Elliott Place, in the Fort Greene housing project. She was a member of the youth section, and her home was used for meetings of the membership directors and the financial secretaries of the section; she being present at the time.

Lola Kehoe : She was a member of the La Pasionaria Club and present at meetings at which I was present.

Harry Kessler, 103 Joralemon Street. He was a member of the Riverside Club. I attended a meeting of the membership directors and treasurers of the Boro Hall section, which was held in his home on March 4, 1948.

Helen Korocoff : This is phonetic spelling. Helen had been assigned by the Boro Hall section to work on the Hardison case in the midst of which she moved to California. She was very active in this case. I heard her name mentioned only once. Therefore I say that is strictly a phonetic spelling.

Jean Kramer, also known as Curtis. She was a member of the Boro Hall section. She moved from 156 Hicks Street, to 50 East 12th Street, apartment

7-C, in New York City. She was at membership directors and financial secretaries meetings on April 20, 1949.

Jerry Kramer was a member of the Boro Hall section. He moved from 156 Hicks Street, to 520 East 12th Street in New York City.

He at one time addressed one of the meetings of the Jay-Smith club on the subject of the indictment of the Communist Party's 12 leaders.

Stella Lacher, 2 Grace Court: She was literature and press director, membership director, and treasurer of the Helen Horton club. She attended the county training class which I attended in 1948 and said she had joined the Communist Party in February 1946.

Essie Lang; I believe her name was Esther, 100 Clarke Street. She was financial secretary of the Buck Lazar club for a time.

Jack Lang, 100 Clarke Street; a member of the Buck Lazar club.

David Levine, 75 Cumberland Walk in the Fort Greene housing project. He was a member of the youth group in the Boro Hall section. At one time when the membership directors and financial secretaries of the section were holding a meeting in his home, he held a youth meeting.

Gert Levine, 1343 45th Street: The regional training class which I attended in 1950 was held in her home. I later learned that she was organizational secretary of the Boro Park-Bay Ridge sections, having been introduced as such at a regional meeting held in 1951.

Ida Levine, who married Joseph Gill at the time that I knew her, 75 Cumberland Walk, in the Fort Greene housing project. She was a member of the Fort Greene club.

David Livingston, member of the Walt Whitman Club in the Fort Greene housing project. He was present at one of the section meetings which I attended.

June Lostar, 24 Joralemon Street. She was at one time Boro Hall section press director, its treasurer, and its membership director. She was a member of the Riverside Club. She had been in the Army. She stated she had worked in the office of the National Maritime Union but had lost her job because of the result of rightwing elections in 1948.

Quince Marshall, 343 Bergen Street: He was a member of the youth group. He was supposed to go into Jay-Smith Club No. 2 but was assigned to youth group work in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section. He was attending Brooklyn College in 1950 and was to go into the Army in 1951.

Gloria Monroe, also known as Jackson, 551 Warren Street. She was a member of the youth group.

Al Neptune, 8 Monument Walk, Fort Greene housing project. He was educational director of the Boro Hall section. He had been made coordinator of Jay-Smith Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 for a time.

He stated he had been on the executive committee of the Fort Greene section in 1947 and had been that section's first organizer, that he had come from the Virgin Islands when about 21 years old, that he had been in the Communist Party in 1935, had worked for Sperry's during the war, and was working for the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and was a member of the transport workers union. He was being released from party activity in the Boro Hall section to teach a class at the Jefferson School in the fall of 1950.

Inge Neptune, 8 Monument Walk, Fort Greene housing project. She was to be financial secretary of the Frederick Douglass Club. I was present at a meeting of the membership directors and financial secretaries held in her home.

Harry Oacher, that name may also be spelled Oncher. He was a member of the Riverside club. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Boro Hall section. He was director and instructor of the regional training class which I attended in 1950.

Leah Opperman, also known as Okun. She owned the building at 42 Livingston Street in Brooklyn. She was at one time treasurer of the Helen Horton Club and she was active in the American Labor Party.

Sylvia Pecker: She had been transferred from the youth group to the Frederick Douglass Club in the Fort Greene housing project where she was to be financial secretary of the club. She lived in the Fort Greene housing project.

She attended a meeting of membership directors and financial secretaries held on May 31, 1950, at which I was present.

Jack Perloff, 355 Pacific Street: He had been transferred to the Jay-Smith Club in error and was retransferred to a unit in the United Public Workers Housing Administration. He stated that he had been in the National Maritime Union. He stated that he had been an organizer of the Young Communist League in Ohio; that is, one of its branches.

Naomi Peyser, 85 Eastern Parkway: She was financial secretary of the Plaza Club for a while.

Leo Reiter, 116 Willow Street: He was a member of the Buck Lazar Club and became a member of the food unit. He stated that he worked for Waldbaum, Inc., grocers, at 1333 39th Street, Brooklyn. I understand that he later worked some place in Sheepshead Bay and that he had moved to the Greenwich housing project in 1950. He attended meetings of club executives which I attended.

Muriel Rogers, 47 Popular Street: She was a member of the Boro Hall section. On June 2, 1948, I attended a meeting which was held in her home, and I believe she became a member of the Buck Lazar Club.

Allen Rosenstein, together with Dave Sales, conducted the verification of executive members of the Jay-Smith Club on behalf of the Boro Hall section and the waterfront region. He was a member of the review commission and was present at the meeting at which I was expelled.

Mildred Rosenstein: She was an executive member of the Walt Whitman Club in the Fort Greene housing project and attended meetings of membership directors and financial secretaries which I attended.

Bea Sacks was a member of the county committee. She was organizational secretary and then organizer of the Boro Hall section. She taught some of the sessions of the regional training class which was conducted in 1950 which I attended.

David Sales, regional director and member of the county committee, together with Allen Rosenstein, conducted the verification of the executive members of the Jay-Smith Club on behalf of the Boro Hall section and waterfront region. He conducted the meeting at which I was expelled.

George Sande, a member of the Plaza Club, also a member of the executive committee of the Boro Hall section, and circulation manager of the Daily Worker.

He spoke at a meeting of the Jay-Smith Club January 6, 1948. In July 1948 he was to be transferred to Indianapolis while working in that city.

Teddy Schneiderman: He supervised the AYD in the area of the Jay-Smith Club where he organized a party youth club. He was a member of the Brooklyn-South youth group which won the Cacchione memorial cup for securing the most subscriptions in the drive in 1948. He had been a member of a club in the Bensonhurst section.

Francis Scoville, 828 Union Street: Organizational secretary of the Boro Hall section who later became its organizer.

Al Sharugrudsky, 9 Monument Walk in the Fort Greene Housing project: He was a member of the Boro Hall section, and meetings of membership directors and financial secretaries were held in his home. He wanted to attend the regional training class in 1950.

Edith Sharugrudsky, 9 Monument Walk in the Fort Greene section: She was a membership director of the Frederick Douglass Club.

Lenore Silberman, 167 Joralemon Street: She was at one time section literature director, its educational director and its membership director. She moved about September 1950 to a housing project in Long Island where she became active in the tenants council.

Ceil or Celia Solomon: She was an executive member of the Frederick Douglass Club in the Fort Greene housing project and attended meetings of financial secretaries and membership directors.

Blanche Spindell: She was a member of the Red Hook section who attended the regional training class which I attended.

Ethel Steiner, organizer of the Fort Greene Club in the Fort Greene housing project: She attended meetings which I attended.

Arne Sundeen was a member of the Boro Park section who attended the regional training class which I attended in 1950.

Ethel Toback was a member of the Boro Hall section and attended a section meeting which I attended on March 7, 1950.

Sylvia Zwerling: She was organizer, membership director, and financial secretary of the Frederick Douglass Club in the Fort Greene housing project.

That completes the list of those in the Boro Hall section whom I met on various occasions.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the next higher level after the section level in the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. The county committee was the next highest level.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was your opportunity of learning the membership of the county committee of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Well, many times members of the county committee would come either to club meetings or to section meetings to address the clubs, in addition to which, when county meetings were held they would address the countywide membership meetings. So in this connection I did come to know some of them.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there occasions when you attended a county committee meeting?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, not county committee meetings themselves. I attended section committee meetings but not being a section executive I did not attend county executive meetings.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you identified, in the course of your testimony, those whom you learned to be members of the Kings County Committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I have not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you do so now?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. [Reading:]

There was William Albertson, trade union director of the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party, in 1944, who became vice president of the Brooklyn Communist Political Association in 1944. He addressed a meeting of the Flatbush Club.

Sidney Brooks, financial secretary of the Brooklyn Communist Party, whom I saw at county meetings.

Margaret Cowl, also known as Krumbein: She had been a member of the women's commission of the Communist Party and of the New York State Communist Political Association school commission. She was on the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party and organized cadres or training classes conducted by the county.

She conducted a class at the Flatbush Club in 1944 and she spoke at the county training class in 1948 and the regional training class in 1950 which I attended.

Billy Frumpkin: She was secretary of the women's committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party. She spoke at the Women's Peace Conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on May 26, 1951.

Mickey Langbert: She was press director of the Brooklyn Communist Party in 1947 and spoke at a county meeting on January 11, 1947.

David Leeds, press director of the Brooklyn Communist Party in 1948: He was present at some of the county meetings which I attended.

Donald M. Lester: He was educational director of the Brooklyn Communist Party in 1949 and 1950 and was present at some county meetings which I attended.

Charles Loman, organizational secretary of the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party, spoke at many meetings of the Brooklyn Communist Party and of the Boro Hall section, and also at one of the meetings of the Jay-Smith Club.

Bertha Lowitt, was on the county committee. She was regional organizer of the Williamsburg area, and on the women's commission of the Brooklyn Communist Party. She was a speaker at the Women's Peace Conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on May 26, 1951.

Morton Anthony, or Tony: He was vice president of the Brooklyn Communist Political Association. He was at one time organizer in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section and he was also at one time educational director of the Brooklyn Communist Party.

Leon Nelson, was labor director of the Brooklyn Communist Party in 1950. He was chairman of the meeting which the Brooklyn Communist Party held at Webster Hall, July 11, 1950.

Joseph Roberts was executive secretary of the Brooklyn Communist Political Association. He was a member of the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party. He was a member of the Kensington Club and general manager of the Daily Worker.

Norman Schrank, member of the county committee, attended many of the party's functions at which I was present.

Nathan F. Slutzky: He was treasurer of the Brooklyn Communist Political Association. He spoke at a meeting of the Flatbush Club on February 5, 1945, at which he installed the new officers.

Carl Vedro: He was chairman of the veterans' committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party and also executive secretary of the Brooklyn Communist Party. I was at meetings which he addressed.

Fay Vedro was in charge of trade union and industrial concentration work of Kings County in 1947 and addressed one of the section meetings of the Boro Hall section at which I was present.

James W. Ford was a member of the county committee of the Brooklyn Communist Party and together with Charles Loman of the county committee, and Charles Marshall and Sophie Poulos of the Jay-Smith Club, met with Doxey Wilkerson of the Civil Rights Congress regarding the Hardison case in which the Jay-Smith Club took a very active part. He was present at the Lenin Memorial rally, Brooklyn Academy of Music, in 1949 and present at the Communist Party rally at Aperion Manor December 27, 1950.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, were the various organizations, on the club level and on the district level, addressed from time to time by functionaries of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you please give the committee the names of those persons recorded by you who, from time to time addressed Communist Party members on both club level and section level? In doing so, give the identity of those individuals by their titles or any other descriptive information made public at that time in the presence of those whose names you are going to give us.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. May I say that there were other people present at these meetings who were also identified by their names. Would you want those people included?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. First you might describe the nature of these meetings generally.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. These meetings were either my own party club meetings or my own section party meetings or the county-wide meetings that were held by the Brooklyn Communist Party. They were all in connection with the party. They had nothing to do with any meetings other than the Communist Party and the majority of these meetings I would say were of a closed nature. They were not of the type that was open to the public in anyway.

That is, there was no admission charge for entrance to them. There may be a few exceptions to those that were not considered strictly closed such as Lenin Memorial meetings but Lenin Memorial meetings were in the first instance Communist Party meetings.

Mr. VELDE. Of course we have always considered those who attended closed party meetings as having membership in the Communist Party. We do not want in the record the names of anyone you think just came to see what it was all about. Is that the purpose?

Mr. TAVENNER. That is correct, sir, but my recollection is that these various people who were introduced at these meetings were introduced according to the positions they held in the Communist Party.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I would like to make clear that in not all cases did I have these people made known to me by a title. Some of them might have been introduced in connection with a particular activity being conducted at the time. Very specifically press drives when certain of the comrades were introduced as comrades who were doing a specific

job in connection with the press at the time this meeting was being held.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you mean the Communist Party press?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, in connection with the Daily Worker or Sunday Worker.

Mr. TAVENNER. Let me suggest this to you: That in any instance where there was not a closed meeting—that you not give the names of the persons present unless there was some identifying information given to indicate that that individual was a member of the Communist Party and that he was present when that information was given to the assembled group.

Mrs. BLAUVELT (reading):

Rose Alberts: I became acquainted with her name when she was introduced at a closed meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party held on December 15, 1947. She was called to the platform for having secured 85 subscriptions in the press drive. She was identified as a member of the East New York section of the Brooklyn Communist Party.

Rose Barkow—and that is a phonetic spelling—at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, she was introduced as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Isadore Begun: Member of the Bronx County Communist Party, and of the State committee of the New York State Communist Party. He was a speaker at the Ninth A. D. Club.

Henry Berkow—and that is phonetic—he was organizational secretary of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of the Brooklyn Communist Party and spoke at a Brooklyn Communist Party rally held at the Aperion Manor on December 27, 1950.

Ruby Blum—and that is phonetic—she was introduced at the Leuin Memorial meeting held by the Brooklyn Communist Party at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on January 20, 1949 as a leader of the youth section in the Brooklyn Communist Party.

Dorothy Blumberg: Introduced as a member of the Brighton Beach section at the Women's Peace Conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on May 26, 1951.

Sandy Chalkin: At a closed meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party held on December 15, 1947 he was introduced as a member of the Waterfront section. This was in connection with the press drive.

Murray Cooke: I met him at the Cacchione campaign headquarters conducted by the Brooklyn Communist Party in 1945 at which time he stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party for many years and that he was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Bess de Jong: She managed the office of the Cacchione campaign headquarters conducted by the Brooklyn Communist Party in 1945 and stated that she had formerly been a member of the Young Communist League and of the American Youth for Democracy. She lived in the Brighton Beach section.

I have one name here which is questionable in my mind if counsel would like to review it and pass judgment on it.

Mr. TAVENNER. May I suggest that if you are doubtful in your mind about it that that is reason enough to take it in closed session.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Thank you. [Reading:]

Sadie Duroshkin: On April 17, 1945 at a meeting of the Flatbush Club she stated that she had been a Communist for 17 years. At this meeting she was introduced as a member of the executive committee of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and as a leader in the Brownsville IWO.

Sam Finkelstein: At a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947 he was introduced as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Ann Friedlander: She conducted a lecture at the Flatbush Club upon the invitation of Abe Feingold, educational director of the Flatbush Club, and at

that time she stated that she was from a club other than Flatbush though she did not mention the club or section.

Isidore Freedman—that is phonetic: He was introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Simon W. Gerson, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party and candidate for the city council: The Brooklyn Communist Party conducted a very active campaign for his candidacy. He addressed meetings of the Brooklyn Communist Party and also open meetings such as Garden rallies at which I was present.

Irving Goff: He was chairman of the New York State Communist Party's veterans committee, and a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He spoke at a meeting of the Flatbush section March 21, 1946.

Bill Gordon: He was introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Harry Grand: He was campaign manager for Cacchione in 1945 and stated that he was a member of the Thomas Paine Club.

Mary Himoff: She addressed a meeting of the Flatbush Club on January 8, 1946 and was introduced as a member of the State committee of the New York State Communist Party.

Howard (Stretch) Johnson: He was the educational director of the New York State Communist Party and spoke at a membership meeting of the Boro Hall section on June 21, 1949.

Samuel Kantor: He spoke at a forum at the Flatbush Club held on January 26, 1945, and was introduced as a member of the Kings County council of the Communist Political Association and as organizer of local 1225 of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you happen to know in what industrial plants that local union had bargaining rights?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. No, sir; I do not. [Reading:]

Esther Koch—and that is a phonetic spelling. She was introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Ben Klein. He worked at the Cacchione campaign headquarters with me in 1945 and was a member of the Tubman club.

Sidney Kramer. Sidney Kramer spoke at an open-air meeting which was held jointly by the American Youth for Democracy, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, the Brownsville Tenants Council, American Labor Party, Communist Party, and the IWO on August 6, 1947, at which time he was introduced as the chairman of the Brownsville section of the Communist Party.

He spoke at a closed meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party held on December 15, 1947, at which time he made a pledge to secure subscriptions to the press. He spoke at a Lenin memorial meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party held on January 19, 1950, at which he was introduced as the youth director of the Brooklyn Communist Party.

William Lawrence. He was secretary of the New York State Communist Political Association, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and a representative of the Civil Rights Congress. He spoke at a meeting of the Flatbush club.

Lena Levine, 25 Lefferts Avenue. She stated to me on January 6, 1947, that she was a member of the Franklin Club, that she was a member of the American Labor Party and a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and that she had been in the party for 17 years.

Ida Luber. She was a speaker at the women's peace conference held by the Brooklyn Party on May 26, 1951.

Besame (Bess) Lumpkin, 147 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, member of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section. She was educational director of the Brooklyn division of the Labor Youth League.

She spoke at a Cacchione memorial meeting on November 28, 1949; at a Lenin memorial meeting on January 19, 1950.

Sam Lurie. He was introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Gert Mendelsohn—and that would be a phonetic spelling—introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Mae Miller, a member of the State committee of the New York State Communist Party and of the women's committee of the National Communist Party. She spoke at the women's peace conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on May 26, 1951.

J. (Pop) Mindel. He spoke at a section convention of the Boro Hall section held July 19, 1948.

William Norman, organizational secretary of the New York State Communist Party; educational director of the New York State Communist Party. He spoke at a press conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on December 29, 1948.

Bea Novack. I met her when I was working at the Cacchione campaign headquarters in 1945.

She stated that she was a member of the Kensington club and that she was secretary to Dr. Mark Straus, who became the chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Cyril Philips. He was introduced as a Negro Communist leader. He spoke at a forum of the 9th Assembly District club.

Rae Posner. Rae is phonetic. Introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Elsie Rubin. She worked at Cacchione campaign headquarters with me in 1945 and stated she was a member of the Kensington club.

Isidore Shapiro. Member of the Brooklyn Communist Party in the Eastern Parkway section. He attended the county training school which I attended in 1948 which was held by the Brooklyn Communist Party.

Walter Shirvington. He was acting organizer of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section and was present at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party held on April 29, 1946.

Hal Simon. He was chairman of the trade-union committee of the New York State Communist Party and a leader in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. He spoke at the OPA rally held by the New York State Communist Party on April 24, 1946.

Nat Sirota—that is a phonetic spelling—introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subs in the press drive.

Marion Sontag. She was introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subscriptions in the press drive.

Joe Troup—that is a phonetic spelling—he was introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subs in the press drive.

Max Weiss, foreign affairs director of the national committee of the Communist Party, spoke at a press and party building conference held by the Brooklyn Communist Party on March 20, 1948.

Mel Williamson. He was a contributor to a preconvention bulletin issued by the party in 1950 and he was introduced as a leader of the youth of the Communist Party at a rally which was held by the New York State committee of the Communist Party on March 21, 1951, to welcome back Eugene Dennis after he had served his contempt sentence.

Dave Zeldin, introduced at a meeting of the Brooklyn Communist Party on January 11, 1947, as having secured 20 or more subs in the press drive.

The Reverend Eliot White spoke at forums of the Flatbush club.

Mr. VELDE. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. TAVENNER. I offer in evidence a document entitled "Churchmen and Communism, Views of a Clerical Communist," by Eliot White, under date of January 15, 1945, and request that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit No. 43," and that it be incorporated in the transcript of the record.

Mr. VELDE. It is so ordered.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

BLAUVELT EXHIBIT No. 43

[Reprinted from the Churchman, New York City, January 15, 1945, the oldest religious journal in the English speaking world—Founded 1804]

CHURCHMEN AND COMMUNISM—VIEWS OF A CLERICAL COMMUNIST

By Eliot White

Over a year ago, the author of this article, who has for many years been an occasional contributor to the Churchman, and who is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, joined the Communist Party. Believing that readers of the Churchman would be interested in knowing at first hand why he did so, we invited him to present his views freely. This he has done in the present article.

A salutary change is evident in the attitude of the more alert and realistic church leaders, both clerical and lay, toward Communists and what they stand for today.

The writer believes it indisputable that increasing numbers of ministers and lay people, whether their tendencies are toward the right or the left in social economic and political convictions, are realizing the necessity of knowing something definite and authoritative and not mere propaganda, pro or con, about communism. Because they are sure that to combat its tenets effectively, as well as to estimate it with any intelligent flavor, requires reliable information, to supersede mere emotional reactions of either nature.

No one can doubt that emotional reflexes are touched off by even the mention of the words "communism" and "Communists" today, more intensely and frequently than by any others in the lexicons of all the world's languages. A certain, to say the least, lurid leaflet, widely circulated by one of the two major political parties in the recent United States Presidential election, warning of an alleged "Communist conspiracy against America," and captioned in giant red letters, "Beware of communism in the United States," shows how sure some of this country's political authorities are of the surviving panicky complex of fear of "the Reds."

In the immediately approaching days there will be no theme more intensely and widely debated than that of Communist theory and practice. This is going to involve every aspect of life in our own and all other lands—social ethics and welfare, economics, politics, and by no means least, religion and the tenets and positions of the churches.

An unprecedented surge of inquiries and challenges, all related to this subject, is going to assail our own and other religious organizations, their ministries and their people. No escape corridor will be available through the claim that communism is solely a secular issue, and therefore not a legitimate concern of the churches.

On the contrary, those who are sufficiently forehanded to inform themselves, through the accredited literature and historical records of this worldwide movement, will, this writer is convinced, recognize it as definitely a religious issue. And as motivated not only by vision and fervor, but also by clarity of reasoning, and readiness for self-sacrifice to assure a more just and happy future for all mankind.

One of the most searching of all its challenges is going to involve an uncompromising comparison between the churches' and communism's closeness to the teachings of the Bible concerning the rightful, as against the customary, ownership of the land itself in all countries, and of all its subsurface treasures, such as coal, oil, ores and related necessities for the entire population's welfare.

But that subject, while of utmost importance, is not the theme of this writing, which would especially emphasize the need for united action by all opponents of fascism, against aggression and tyranny flaunting the titles of German nazism and Japanese Black Dragon barbarism, now threatening all values which civilized and freedom-loving people, the world around, agree must be defended and perpetuated at all costs.

To this end, it is surely not too much to hope that many more than at present, of the clergy and lay members of the churches, will make a sincere effort to over-

come their reluctance to investigate communism—at least far enough to see whether it can help them and the rest of our citizens favoring democracy, nearer to unity against its implacable foes.

The more alert observers, inside the churches, of significant social, economic, and political developments of this time, must have realized that an epochal change made early in 1944, by the American Communists in their alinement, was of importance to our entire national life:

Last January, the national committee of the Communist Party laid before a plenum of the membership, recommendation of a new step so surprising as for a time almost to stun the hearers.

This was nothing less than a proposal to dissolve the Communist organization as a party, and to reorganize as a political association: this to involve ceasing to function as a political body that puts forward candidates of its own for public office, and even discontinuing, until the present war should be won, and world peace established, all insistence on Communist tenets and what is often called its ideology.

Such recommendation was offered in furtherance of national unity against the direst threat of all history to ideals of liberty, democracy, and righteousness by militaristic aggression. With nazism, fascism, and oriental barbarism combining to menace everything which this country and all freedom-loving lands overseas treasure most dearly, no party labels or promotion of divisive influences must be allowed to interfere with united action against the terror.

Thus the Communists, in a spirit of patriotism and world interest as well as of awareness that without close cooperation with all anti-Fascist forces, we should be in peril of losing our liberties to the aggressors, proposed such momentous changes in their organization.

The above recommendation was then submitted to the entire membership of what was still the party, from coast to coast. Four months were allotted to insure thorough discussion of the new orientation, and in May, at a convention in New York of the entire party, it was unanimously approved and adopted. The name of the organization was altered to the Communist Political Association to accord with the authorized inner changes.

Editorial comments in the metropolitan press, upon this step by the Communists, were skeptical and largely hostile or even derisive. Not a solitary sentence conceded the least patriotism or self-abnegation in behalf of national and international welfare.

Such lack of journalistic insight or sportsmanship moved the present writer to compose a Suggestion for an Editorial, such as a city paper might have published, had it appreciated what the Communist changes signified, and been generous enough to say so. This suggestion, which was published in the column which I contribute weekly to *The Worker*, I should like to include here as part of the presentation of my theme:

"This newspaper has frequently voiced adverse criticism of the American Communist Party, but now, in the spirit of fair-minded journalism, we wish to commend the political foresight and irenic action which characterize that organization's most recently announced decisions.

"That the Communists of the United States, to aid in fulfilling the decisions of the great Teheran Conference, and in order to strengthen national unity of all anti-Fascist forces to win the war and assure a durable ensuing peace, should now declare a moratorium on trying to secure the establishment of socialism, and, instead, pledge cooperation as partners and allies with all Americans fighting the defeatists at home and prosecuting the war to victory, is, let us frankly acknowledge, to take a patriotic and courageous course.

"Never before, in the history of political organizations in this country, have the leaders of any one of them made so drastic a demand upon the discernment and loyalty of its members as this. For the Communist leaders now submit to consideration and debate by the entire party, outward changes which to hasty and shallow judgment appear to run counter to the organization's previous principles and purposes.

"This newspaper is watching with interested attention the response to so drastic a test. And if the outcome shall prove as favorable as the leaders believe, we trust that we shall not be the last to acclaim it as a public-spirited and unselfish decision in behalf of both national and worldwide progress and peace."

But such suggestion met with no response. Editorials, cartoons and funny columns of the metropolitan papers continue the ironic, uninformed and frequently contemptuous line which they evidently are sure that enough of their

readers will accept as truth, to make such treatment of communism and all that it is striving to achieve, advisable, and, as far as the sales of the papers are concerned, not unprofitable.

But one may have confidence that a more chivalric and truth-seeking spirit is moving through the churches today. Both ministers and lay people in larger numbers than before want to know whether the Communists really have something to contribute to the great and precious store of human values. They will listen. Many more of them than even a year ago, will welcome what they feel will help in the common need for intelligent understanding and united purpose against the bitter and ruthless enemies of our loved heritage, even though such help is offered by those still suffering smears and red-baitings from the prejudiced.

It is sober reality and in no degree a claim by special pleading, that the Communists are more awake to the deadly perils of fascism in our own country, as well as overseas, than members of any other organization today.

The churches have not as yet shown as much alert and informed awareness of that serpentine menace to every ideal of religion, as well as to every hope of even retaining, to say nothing of extending, the four freedoms.

The Communists, not only in the United States, but in nearly all other countries of the earth, are spearheading the unification of the total anti-Fascist elements among their peoples, regardless now of their various ideologies, political affiliations, creedal tenets, or any differences of color and racial origins.

The Communists are not scaremongers, but sober realists when they warn, as they are now doing, the whole globe around, that a vaster and more terrible fire of aggression and treachery will blaze against humanity, than that with which the Nazi arsonists burned the German Reichstag in the shameless hoax which aided them to political power in 1933, unless all the antiincendiary forces determinedly cooperate without further delay.

But this arousal of united opposition to world enemy No. 1—Fascism—should be the churchmen's present mission surely as much as, if not more than, that of the Communists, since all that the churches have wrought for good, in the long past, and all they hope for during the coming era, would be the special aim of victorious Fascism to destroy.

The churches are the accredited representatives of religion. And that special words of theirs, even if not always the hundred-percent reality of it, is from the Latin verb "re-ligare"—"to bind together"—signifying the supreme influence in the life and progress of humanity, for fellowship, harmony, and union.

Urgently and warningly it must be affirmed, therefore, at this time, that for the churches to lag behind communism, which makes no claim to leadership in religion, in the very work of uniting the peoples of the world against evil, which they, the churches, have as their professed aim—would be a major disaster.

Yet the Communists have no wish to appropriate to themselves such leadership. On the contrary, they would be exceedingly glad to have churchmen surpass them in zeal for united action against all divisive and tyrannical forces abroad in the world today. But as it is now, both clergy and people, if sufficiently determined to face reality, will acknowledge that they must apply themselves wholeheartedly to this uniting work, if they are to catch up with, to say nothing of surpassing, the Communists in this critically important field.

The rivalry here, far from being in the least degree hostile, can and should be a friendly emulation. Every ounce of strength, resolve and wisdom is needed in so great a task, and churchmen and Communists should now hail one another as indeed people on our side, gladly united against a grim and ruthless foe of what together they valorously defend.

Among the many examples in the countries of Europe today, of the influence exerted by the Communists in welding formerly noncooperative or even factionally hostile elements into a united front against fascism, that which is furnished by developments in Yugoslavia is especially remarkable and encouraging.

In his valuably informative book, *My Native Land*, by Louis Adamic, a Yugoslav by birth, but now living in this country, he lays full emphasis upon the racial, creedal, and ideological discords which formerly kept his native land in turmoil. All the more impressive, therefore, against such a background is the description by this writer, of the new spirit of unity in ousting the Fascist invaders and terrorizers from Yugoslavia which now prevails hearteningly in that Balkan land.

Under the heading, "The Raft: Communists and non-Communists Together," Adamic writes: "In an earlier chapter I suggested that the liberation front, with its partisan army in Yugoslavia, made up of Communists and many shades of

non-Communists, was analogous to a crudely, hastily constructed raft. It was built of logs, planks and debris that floated about in the rising floodwaters of the people's resistance. It never pretended to be a *Normandie* or a seagoing yacht; nothing as finished and slick, delicate and vulnerable as that. It was in its own way an extremely tough, efficient, and tenacious craft."

The supreme commander of this union raft, and leader of all anti-Fascist fighters in Yugoslavia, is Marshal Josip Broz, internationally known by his popular title of Tito. "And he," Louis Adamic notes, "happens to be a Croatian and the foremost Communist in the Balkans. For his capture, dead or alive, the Nazi invaders of his country, offered, in July, 1943, a reward of 100,000 Reichsmarks.

"The first Yugoslavia," Adamic continues, in the same chapter of his book, "was molded with dreams and chicanery, and from the top down. Now, within the liberation front, a new Yugoslavia is being molded with blood and iron, from its depths up—from within the resistance—in and from the raft.

"But something else is being molded in that raft—war and postwar techniques, formulas, approaches, and relationships. Within the Yugoslav liberation front movement, as in wartime Russia, various kinds of non-Communists (the great majority of the population, as in Russia), have been working together with so-called Communists on the basis of mutual war and postwar aims. This fact seems to me of crucial importance.

"I say so-called Communists, for in the partisan army and among the liberation front civilians that designation—after 2 years of almost unbelievable struggle for life and eventual freedom—lost the special, sharp, distorted meaning it had before the war. Not that Communists gave up the Communist ideology, or that the non-Communists took it on. In the situation in which they found themselves, most prewar labels became irrelevant long before the Comintern was dissolved.

"People who used to belong to many parties were working and fighting for something beyond the whole botch of fear-ridden counterrevolutionary impulses and unrealistic revolutionary notions of the previous 25 years * * *. That something is as yet without a name, unless it is, a New World."

One other example, among the many which could be cited, is from the newly reviving and reforming, Czechoslovakia, in process of liberation after its terrible years of enslavement by the Nazis. Edgar Snow, in his article, Eastern Europe Swings Left, in the Saturday Evening Post for November 11, 1944, wrote:

"I was particularly struck by the new spirit of cooperation when I met the Czechoslovakian administrative body, moving in to take over from the Red Army. It consisted of representatives of the Social Democrat, Communist, National Socialist, Agrarian Republican and Catholic Parties—all united on an avowed program of constitutional democracy.

"What may be emerging in this part of Europe, then, is a pattern much along the lines urged by Communists and some other parties of the left, before and after Munich. From 1933 on, the Communists of Europe generally abandoned their earlier slogans of the proletarian revolution.

"Instead, they sought to unite with liberals and democrats everywhere, first to form popular-front and, later on, united-front governments, to include all parties in the resistance to the rise of fascism. They failed then. Today, the popular front seems to be the inevitable heir to power, born above the grave of fascism."

To these instances of the new and vital molding of united action against the common enemy of all its components, in distraught and ravaged lands of this time, many others will be added as the records are completed. And hope inspiring indeed every one of them will prove to be, for a future of lasting peace and brotherhood.

Should not the churches, then, prophets and advocates of fraternity and all irenic influences through the ages, resolve to explore the widest and deepest possibilities of cooperation with today's unit-seeking communism?

While the individuality of the writer of this article for the Churchman is not important, yet it has a few not wholly irrelevant aspects:

A clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in the 50th year of his ministry, he openly joined, together with his wife, the Communist organization nearly a year and a half ago. He was not only cordially welcomed, but soon afterward invited to contribute a weekly "column" to the pages of the Worker, the newspaper which represents the viewpoint of the Communist organization; thus becoming a member of that publication's staff.

Also, at the convention of the Communist Political Association in New York State this last June, he was invited to deliver the first address and was later elected a vice president.

All of which is of some significance, and viewed impersonally, constitutes something new and by no means negligible, both from the church and the Communist sides.

One of the older members of the association exclaimed to the president of the State organization: "Well, we are certainly going new places, when we elect a minister a vice president!"

Finally, this individual member both of the Episcopal ministry and the Communist Political Association, believes that he might be of service to the church in this connection, as he tries to be also to the Communist movement, if an effort in that direction were ever made by his ecclesiastical brethren.

On his part, he will enter no claim or advance any qualification whatever. But bridge builders, even though they frequently have to work "under fire," might now prove to be as vitally useful on the church-and-radical front as they have been found to be in the war areas.

Isaiah, in a commendation which all would-be reconcilers might well desire someday to merit, promises: "Thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in." (58:12)

The breach today is dangerously wide and deep. An experiment with even one of the possible bridge builders might yet be worth trying.

MR. VELDE. May I say that the witness, as well as you, Mr. Counsel, and the committee all realize that the Communist Party has been attempting to infiltrate every branch of our American society. This is further evidence that the Communist Party has made some success in infiltrating the cloth.

I think we all recall that we had a witness by the name of Jack McMichael. As a result of his testimony the committee referred his case to the Department of Justice to consider possible prosecution for perjury. While not criticizing the Department of Justice, in any way, I do feel action should have been taken some time ago on the case of Jack McMichael.

Mrs. Blauvelt, you have given us a volume of information which the committee has not had before in our files, and I am sure it will be used in the future to a very good advantage. We certainly do appreciate your coming here to testify and taking time out of the busy life you have.

I want to congratulate and commend not only you, but the New York City Police Department for the very fine methods used to determine just what this Communist menace is and I especially want to thank you and the New York City Police Department for cooperation with this committee.

I suppose in the future you might recall other names and other information which might be valuable to us. I express the hope that you will continue your cooperation with this committee.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. You can be assured of that.

MR. VELDE. I wish you every success in the future.

There will be a brief recess.

[Brief recess.]

MR. VELDE. You may proceed.

MR. TAVERNER. Was any action taken by the Communist Party on the club level or section level relating to work before the Committee on Un-American Activities?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, of course the House Un-American Activities Committee was always one of those committees of Congress to which the party was opposed, and took every opportunity they possibly could to protest against its existence.

On many occasions they called for its abolition. I do not know if it is necessary for me to go into detail every time those particular statements were made because they were made fairly frequently.

There is, however, one instance to which I referred in previous testimony. It was in connection with a statement made by Abe Osheroff at a meeting of the Boro Hall section the latter part of October 1947 when he made reference to an action that had recently been taken by the Hollywood Ten, stating that it was not a spontaneous action but that there had been Communist influence behind it.

It seems to me that he might be referring to a rally which was held on October 25, 1947, by the Progressive Citizens of America. It was: Keep America Free Rally held at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 65th Street, in conjunction with the conference on cultural freedom and civil liberties held by the Progressive Citizens of America, October 25 to 26 at the Hotel Commodore.

I do not know that you want me to go into detail on what was said at that meeting except that it was announced that the rally was held for the purpose of protesting against the inquiry of the 19 Hollywood writers and actors by the House Un-American Activities Committee on the grounds of their being Communists, and some of these were present at the meeting and were introduced.

MR. TAVENNER. Mrs. Blauvelt, as observed by you, what can you tell the committee regarding the discipline exercised by the Communist Party over its members?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. As I observed it during my period of time in the party I would say that it was a rather rigid discipline which the Communist Party exerted over its members. I know at one time while I was a member of the Lincoln Road Club, one of the members wished to drop out of the party, and not because he was unsympathetic to it. It was quite an involved case and would take a great deal of time for me to go into but, in connection with that case, Ruth Wang, membership director of the Flatbush section, said that a Communist could not simply resign from the Communist Party. It was up to the branch, the section and the county and finally the State committee to render a decision regarding the dropping of a member from Communist Party rolls.

I found that when I was in the Jay-Smith Club action was taken against members if it was felt that they were considered irresponsible and probably a detriment to the party in any way. They did have one of the members dropped after a hearing and although the dropping of this particular member from the party at that time was with the reservation that he might be permitted to come back into the party if he had proved his loyalty and trustworthiness, he was later formally expelled from the Communist Party on the charge of white chauvinism.

I also found that the Communist Party, especially during the time when it became very security conscious, was exerting a rather rigid screening of the comrades, and became very conscious of the moral attitudes of the comrades, all based on just how their actions would reflect upon the Communist Party.

There of course was the usual discipline placed upon the party members in that they were constantly instructed to attend meetings; they were instructed to participate in activities, and were called upon to explain their actions if they were inactive.

If, for instance, any of the party members made statements that were contrary to the party line or the party policy, they would be called to task for it and reprimanded.

We had one such case in the Jay-Smith Club where one of the members was charged with having criticized the Daily Worker, the national committee, and the Jefferson School in a nonconstructive manner, and he was to be called in to the club executive to explain his attitude.

There was one instance when control tasks were placed upon party members and this occurred in connection with the rally, peace rally, held by the party on August 2, 1950. Every comrade had been instructed that he had to attend this rally. There was no excuse for not attending it. Following that rally any one who had not been in attendance at it was given a control task. That control task at this time took in some instances the form of securing additional signatures to peace petitions or additional subscriptions to the Sunday or Daily Worker. It was a task in addition to their usual duties.

That is covering it very broadly, in a very general way.

Mr. TAVENNER. In your testimony you have discussed at various times the question of security. Will you sum that up for us at this time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I think that probably I could say that as far back as the early part of 1947 I became aware of the fact that the Communist Party was becoming security conscious. For instance, I was in the Lincoln Road Club at that time and the orders came through from the section that the dues records were now to be kept only with initials of the comrades and not in their names. I think I have spoken about reorganizing the clubs into groups for security reasons during the latter part of 1947 and during 1948, particularly at the time they felt that the Mundt bill might be passed to drive them underground and how in 1948 they became even more insistent that the clubs breakdown in small groups with just five members each.

After the indictment of the party's 12 leaders they became more security conscious than they ever had been before, and they had a very radical change in the reregistration of the membership at the end of 1948. When they began to register the members into the party for 1949, they discontinued the use of membership cards as a form of security; 1948 was the last year they issued membership cards to the members.

In addition to that, there was a change which I haven't touched upon before, but when a member was transferred from one club to another, a transfer card would be given to the member. Their name, their club affiliation, and membership card number would be on it, and they would present it to the new club as their means of identification, but that procedure was also to be discontinued at the end of 1948 and the comrades, when they transferred from one club to another, were now to use the serial number on a dollar bill. They would give the serial number to the membership director of their club who transmitted it to the section and then, of course, the process was for the section to clear all transfers through the county.

It would go through the county to the new section and the new club. When the comrade was notified of the new club that he was supposed to be in, he would have to identify himself by producing this dollar bill with this particular serial number on it.

As a matter of fact, when this procedure was introduced, Margery de Leon, membership director of the Boro Hall section, explained that it was after much discussion between State and county leaders that this method was selected as the most feasible method to be used for identification.

I think that I probably have covered most of the security measures taken through the reorganization of the Communist Party and especially that period in 1950 when it became absolutely mandatory for the clubs to be divided into small groups of not more than five members each.

These directives of course had been issued many times but I will say that at this period around the end of August 1950 there was absolutely no question about it, and it became a mandatory measure. The clubs just absolutely had to break themselves down into small groups of five each. It probably was prevalent throughout the city. I know in my section the section was undergoing a reorganization. It was a form to a certain extent of decentralizing the setup so that there would be probably a certain number of members on the section staff who would have a certain number of clubs under their supervision so that the clubs would have liaison between the section and their own club through a section coordinator.

Mr. WILLIS. I might state, that the date of 1950 is very significant. Among other things, that is the year we reported out of the Judiciary Committee a bill to require all persons having knowledge of espionage activities of foreign countries to register.

Under the Act of 1938 known as the Foreign Agents Registration Act persons who were actually agents of foreign governments of course had to register but then we cut much deeper in 1950 when we required that all persons who had knowledge of and training in espionage and communistic and other subversive activities, special training designed for execution in this country, but not necessarily as an agent of a foreign country, were required to be registered in 1950.

I have a suspicion that those new security measures taken by the Communist Party might have resulted partly as a result of that act.

As a matter of fact, we just this morning, the reason why it is fresh in my mind, amended the law. I just reported on the bill this morning before the committee, that very act.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I think probably I could illustrate. I have illustrated this before, and I think I have stated it before—that it was on August 22, 1950, that Al Neptune, the educational director of the Boro Hall section of the party, spoke about security and the need for reorganization in order for the party to function effectively in the event it was made illegal through congressional act on the Mundt-Nixon and McCarran Acts.

It was a very large contributory factor at that time. I know he spoke to the club on the need of going into mass organizations as the medium for the party to operate through in the event that it were driven underground. At that time he said that the party was in the midst of drawing up blueprints to conduct this activity.

Mr. TAVENNER. Through mass organizations?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, through mass organizations. That was the time that the Jay-Smith Club had been directed to establish a branch of the Civil Rights Congress. *

Mr. TAVENNER. Was that the reason why all mass organizations were told then to be more careful than ever before as to their membership and type of activities being conducted?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir. I think that I could explain here that on the grounds of security; beginning in 1950 the Communist Party started to conduct verifications of its membership and this started at the high ranking level of the national committee, the county committees, and the section committees and also the branch executive levels, and that year I was verified orally. However, in 1951 the same procedure was followed and the verification was done in a written manner.

I had been given several mimeographed legal-sized pages on which there were many questions—I would say anywhere from 50 to 60 questions—which asked your full background, practically from the date of your birth right through your educational process, and your affiliations with the Communist Party both before and after joining.

I do not know how interested you are in the type of questions that were asked at that time. They are long.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am sure the committee would be interested in some of those questions. I suggest that you give a more adequate description of them.

Mrs. BLAUVELT. As I said, this was a mimeographed questionnaire divided into 3 parts: party background, military service, and personal life. Under part 1, the questions asked were as follows:

Your name, when and where you were born; where and with whom do you live; the nationality of your parents and their economic background; your trade, where do you work, what are your wages, what jobs have you held; your religious background; your education; are you a member of a mass organization; when and under what circumstances did you join the party; did you participate in any economic or political struggles prior to joining the party; in what economic and political struggles have you participated since joining the party; who were the party members you knew before joining the party; who were the party members you knew at the time you joined the party; who are the party members who have known you the longest.

Who are your close friends and acquaintances both party and nonparty; what party schools have you attended; what positions have you held in the party; have you ever been a full-time functionary; have you ever disagreed with the party, and if so in what way; has any disciplinary action ever been taken against you by the party; do you know anyone who is or has gone "sour" on the party; have you ever associated with anyone that has been expelled from the party; have you associated with anyone who is an enemy of the party; have you associated with anyone who has caused factional disputes; are any of your friends or relatives employed by the city, State, or Federal Government; have you ever held a city or Federal job; have you ever been investigated.

Under part 2 the questions were :

Were you ever a member of the Armed Forces; if so, in what branch; what was your rank; were you ever arrested for a traffic violation; were you ever out of the country.

Under part 3, the questions were :

Are you married; do you live with your husband or wife; do you have any children; what is your state of health; have you had any serious illness; have you ever received psychiatric treatment; do you play cards or the horses; do you drink.

It was quite intensive as a study of one's background.

After this written questionnaire was filled out, the comrades were

shown pieces of paper on which questions had been asked to which either a "yes" or "no" was to be the answer. These were:

Are you suspicious of anyone in the party or close to it; have you ever been investigated by the FBI; have you ever taken a civil-service examination; have you held a civil-service position; do you use narcotics.

If the question on being suspicious of anyone in the party was answered in the affirmative, the comrade was asked to write the name of the person and reasons for suspicion. That was the extent of that verification.

I know following my written verification, I was called in several weeks later and told that I had to undergo an oral verification based along the same lines; that they were considering me for a position of confidence in the party and wished to verify me further.

They then told me a little later that the position would have to be held in abeyance because there had been some charges against me that I might be an agent for the FBI. They did not seem to be quite sure, at least they intimated they weren't quite sure.

They said maybe somebody in the party was trying to cast suspicion upon me for some things that were taking place in the section, though they didn't mention what those things were; that probably I had an enemy who was trying to divert suspicion from himself and cast it on me, and that therefore they would conduct a further investigation of me.

They finally did call me into a meeting and at that meeting went through with expulsion proceedings. Two members of the Review Commission of Kings County Brooklyn Communist Party were present, Dave Sales and Allen Rosenstein. They had a photographer present and took some pictures of me and in addition to going through another oral interrogation almost like a third degree, repetition of question after question after question, they finally told me that I was a stoolpigeon, that I had done my dirty work in the party and that the party had no room for me and that I was being expelled.

Mr. TAVENNER. As far as you know, was there any immediate use made by the Communist Party of the photographs taken of you?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Not immediately, sir, as far as I could determine.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether it was their practice to send photographs taken under such circumstances to other clubs as a warning to them?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. In the case of any expulsion a record was to be made so that the Communist Party would know in any other section that a certain person had been expelled and was under suspicion so that in that particular section they would be cognizant of the fact and cautious so far as permitting that person to again reenter into the party. That was standard practice.

Mr. TAVENNER. What name were you using at this time?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I was using the alias of Sylvia Vogel.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you learn whether the Daily Worker used the photographs in any connection?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. I don't believe they ever did. I watched them very carefully for a long period of time after the expulsion and there was nothing in the paper. Of course at that time they weren't publicizing

expulsions, especially those expulsions that were made because of spying against the Communist Party, so as not to create any fear on the part of the rank and file membership. They had I know at one time resorted to the practice of publishing pictures—

Mr. TAVENNER. And also publishing names of those expelled?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes, sir; and I think even giving a biography of these people. That was the practice I think before even the time I was in the party.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you find at any later date that any Communist Party organ did make public the fact of your expulsion and give a warning to other Communist Party members regarding you?

Mrs. BLAUVELT. Yes. In the September 1953 issue of Party Voice. It happened to come into my hands and I did find that a picture that had been taken of me at the expulsion meeting was printed, with a description :

This picture will identify one "Sylvia Vogel" as a police spy. She was expelled as such from the Brooklyn Communist Party. All decent people, especially trade unionists and progressives, are warned against her.

Mr. TAVENNER. I desire to offer in evidence the September 1953 issue of Party Voice and ask that it be marked "Blauvelt Exhibit 44" for identification purposes only and to be made a part of the committee files.

Mr. MOULDER. It is so ordered.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions to ask the witness at this time.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Willis, any questions?

Mr. WILLIS. No.

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. Chairman, I want to join other members of the committee in congratulating this lady and thanking her for the very valuable contribution she has made to the work of the committee. I am sorry I wasn't here to hear the testimony the last 2 days.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I too want to express for myself and for the committee the gratitude we hold for this witness. I know that Mrs. Blauvelt has been doing this yeoman work since 1943 and that was during a time when there were great indifference to what many of us feel to be the vital threat of the Communist conspiracy, so that you and the police department of which you are a member are not johnny-come-latelys in this fight but have been aware of it all along and didn't have to be prodded by this committee or the vociferous voices that made themselves heard when apparently it was popular for everybody to get into the act.

Yours was a very commendable piece of work and I wish you would express to the Police Department of New York City the gratitude of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, normally I think it would be done anyway, but I would like the record to show we think it would be well for the committee clerk to write not only to Mrs. Blauvelt but to the good Police Department of New York City in regard to this work in this struggle against those who would destroy our country.

Mr. MOULDER. That is a splendid suggestion and the clerk will prepare a letter commending Mrs. Blauvelt and expressing the committee's appreciation to her and to the Police Department of New York.

I want to join with my colleagues also in expressing my appreciation for your appearance here before this committee.

You certainly are entitled to the gratitude of all the members of the committee and I know they join with us in expressing our appreciation for your work and your cooperation with the committee. Indeed, I think you are one of the most intelligent witnesses who has ever appeared before this committee, and your testimony has not only been interesting but it will be a very valuable contribution toward the work of the committee.

The committee will now adjourn and will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 4 p. m. the committee was recessed, subject to call of the chairman.) (Previous testimony of Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt heard on May 3-4, 1955, is printed in Part III of this series.)

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